

The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

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The Revolution.

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THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CHICAGO has been famous for Conventions, but "THE Convention" has come at last. Without undervaluing any that have gone before, it is no exaggeration to say that the most important gathering ever seen in that justly renowned city, was the Woman Suffrage Convention of the 11th and 12th of the present month. The object itself was sufficient for its sanctification. But the numbers in attendance, the extent, eloquence, power and result of the discussion and argument, the order and harmony, as well as the intense interest manifested throughout all the proceedings, from beginning to close, all conspired to make the occasion one for a generation, one to mark an epoch; and which to witness and participate in, were worth the cost of all the wear and tear, the work and warfare of a lifetime.

The Convention was permanently organized by choice of Mrs. Mary Anne Livermore for President; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, Mrs. Gen. Beveridge, Judge Bradwell, Rev. Dr. Beecher, Rev. Mr. Eggleston, Miss Bowman, Rev. Dr. Fowler, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. C. M. Hawley, Mrs. M. Wheeler and Mrs. Bradwell; Secretaries, Mrs. Witting of Rockford, Mrs. Babbitt and Mr. George Braham; Committee on Resolutions, Judge Bradwell, Mrs. E. H. Babbitt, Mrs. Livermore, Dr. E. Beecher and Mrs. W. E. Doggett; Committee on Finance, Judge Bradwell, Gen. Beveridge and Hon. S. M. Booth.

Among those present were Dr. Edward Beecher, Rev. Professor Haven of Chicago Theological Seminary, Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. Mr. Eggleston, Judge Bradwell and Mrs. Bradwell, the editor of the Chicago *Law Times*, herself a living epistle of woman's ability to conduct even a professional journal of the highest order, Rev. Mr. Eggleston, S. M. Booth, Esq., of Milwaukee, Rev. C. H. Fowler, Gen. Beveridge, Rev. Mr. Farrell, Gen. and Mrs. Phelps, and others of the west and northwest, too numerous, but not too unimportant to mention. The more eastern states were represented by Miss Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, of THE REVOLUTION, Wm. Wells Brown, and a branch of the old "Granite State" Hutchinson Family, who furnished most delightful music for the occasion.

The President, Mrs. Livermore, briefly stated the objects of the Convention. After giving a brief history of the Woman Suffrage movement and alluding to the degraded condition of woman from the time when she was created, said that woman should continue to be the mother and housekeeper of the world. She would not dispute the ordinance of God in that respect; but she thought females should be recognized by the law-making powers of the land. She invited all to take part in the discussion for or against the movement. No one was to be deprived of liberty of speech.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Fowler, he proceeded to say that the movement which they had met to advance was like a ship in an open sea. If the ship should be staunch and true, it would be only a question of time as to when women would reach the point at which it was aiming. The great question was as to whether woman were competent to exercise this power which they demanded, in a proper manner. He himself believed that she was fully capable

of exercising this power. Even now, the influence of woman in influencing legislation was world-wide. Therefore, why not extend to her the right of suffrage? Believing that Germans, Irishmen and negroes had a right to vote, though he was opposed to many of their ideas, how could he deny that his own mother had just as much right to vote? The proper qualification to vote came from the mind and soul. Woman ought, at any rate, be given the opportunity to test her ability as a legislative power *de facto*. The granting of the power asked by women would result in creating power that would fight effectively against the great evil of intemperance. Women were especially the victims of intemperance, consequently they should have the power to oppose that evil.

Rev. Mr. Eggleston briefly spoke, saying that he saw none present but what were in favor of Woman Suffrage. Neither preacher, nor editor, nor speaker seemed inclined to oppose the movement vigorously. He was of the opinion that woman had fully demonstrated her ability and shown her equality to man, in every field of labor, except carrying a hod.

Judge Bradwell considered that it was proper to extend an invitation to all persons, whether opposed to or in favor of Woman Suffrage; yet it was not supposed that opponents to the movement would insist upon a division of the convention power.

Rev. Mr. Hammond stated that, in that case, as he was not fully convinced of the propriety of the movement, though he had no doubt that he should be before the convention concluded, offered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Organization.

Mrs. Livermore said that she thought any woman with a moderate amount of gab could convince Mr. Hammond of the error of his ways.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, a somewhat aged lady, but of a very intelligent countenance, then gave a brief and interesting history of the Woman's Rights movement, in addition to that already given by the President, saying, among other things, that Mrs. Stanton and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a convention to advance that movement, held in 1848, at Seneca Falls, from which convention much good had resulted in the condition of women. Married women, in many states, could now control their property, and their husbands could now no longer claim all that they had earned. It would not be very long before the right to vote would be granted to women; and those men who should delay that consummation, would be punished by feeling lonely. She had been working alone for many years. She now thought that it was time for Illinois to take a part in the work. She succeeded in creating a discontent among women. The new amendment of the Constitution of the United States was a mistake, as it did not include Woman Suffrage. It was hoped that the Convention would speak in thunder tones to the legislatures of the Northwest.

Mrs. Gen. J. J. Phelps of Missouri was then invited upon the platform.

Mrs. Stanton, a lady of middle age and exceedingly good-looking, rose and said, women were so dependent upon men who made their laws, that they were afraid to attempt to accomplish what they desired. Neither political party is honest in its pretended willingness to enfranchise and aid woman. In the District of Columbia an aristocracy of sex had been established—the first in the world. Do we want to see the lowest of men elevated above the highest of women? She wanted to vote because she had five sons who were in daily temptation from the dram-holes, the brothels, the gambling halls, which are on every corner, and she believed her vote and that of her sisters would aid in suppressing these places. She wanted the women to vote because they could more certainly influence men to pass right laws, she said women did not receive the same privileges and pay because they had not the ballot. Rochester, New York, had elevated women by taking \$25 from the wages of each per annum and giving an increase of \$200 to each male teacher. Rochester is a little ashamed of it now.

Judge Bradwell moved that a committee of three gentlemen and three ladies be appointed to visit Springfield

in order to induce such legislation as will change the present laws with regard to women's right of property and control or custody of their children. If a wife dies, possessing property in her own right, the husband has a life interest in the whole. If a husband dies, the wife has an interest in one-third only. If a wife is independent and earns her own living, the husband can garnish her and rob her of all her lawful wages. The resolution was carried, and the President appointed Judge Bradwell, Miss Kate N. Doggett, Mrs. Bradwell, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Hon. C. B. Waite and Miss Rebecca Mott, as such committee.

Miss Susan B. Anthony then said that during the recess a gentleman had affirmed that the best and most refined women would not go to the polls. A Rochester clergyman had made the same objection, but she replied that if he called solemnly upon the ladies of his congregation to attend the polls and counteract evil influences by their presence, "how many would stay away?" He answered "None, I suppose." This question of Woman Suffrage is a vital one. It is a test of intelligence. I want the reporters to take this sentence down particularly. (Laughter.) A human being is a human being everywhere, irrespective of color, sex or nationality. No artificial distinctions of any kind should be made between them. To this view all are tending. Miss Anthony then related a case under her cognizance in the State of New York in which a woman was appointed sole executrix by her husband. For a long time she distrusted her capabilities and refused to administer, endeavoring to substitute male friends in the discharge of her duties. But the judge, refusing to accept any other administration than her own, she did so and in two years doubled the value of the farm. The fields of employment open to women are very few. Now that the Typographical union in New York has struck, hundreds of women are eagerly taking advantage of the opportunity. One of the weaknesses of women is that they are not educated to some employment. Men who live at the expense of their fathers in idleness, are condemned by society, and no decent girl, however poor, would marry one of them. And yet women are treated in exactly this manner. They are restrained from manual work, and feel themselves disgraced by training for trades or professions.

Mr. Dow, of Wisconsin, rose and was called to the platform. He said that when a member of the Wisconsin legislature, he introduced a resolution to strike out the word "male" wherever it occurred in the constitution with reference to suffrage. He was a radical temperance man, and considered the most powerful means to effect his object was to gain the legislative influence of women—the better half of the people. The House adopted it by a vote of two to one of all present. A German moved to reconsider, and on reconsideration it was lost. Irritated by the derision of a daily paper, he carried a similar resolution through the legislature by a two-thirds vote. It will go through the Senate, and in the fall of 1870 the question will be submitted to a State convention.

Mrs. Livermore then stated that an argument would be delivered by Rev. Mr. Hammond against the extension of the franchise to women, and she besought for him an earnest and impartial attention.

Mr. Hammond, with a very nervous and spasmodic utterance, proceeded to read an argument, claiming that his inexperience stood in the way of an extempore address.

The Convention were certainly under great obligation to the reverend gentleman for so nobly, and really bravely, presenting the opposite view of the question against such odds as were against him. But his remarks presented no new or overwhelming reason why the ballot may not at once be given to woman under the same conditions as it is held by men. What of argument his speech contained, was answered by Rev. Robert Collyer.

Mr. Collyer said that he was not a very quick debater; he had in fact never debated since his early days in the lyceum, where it was perpetually argued, "Which is fiered most injustice from the United States, the negro or the Indian?" He felt, therefore, in replying to Mr. Hammond, that he was standing on uncertain ground, and he did not know how he should come out. He dissented very much from a great deal of what the last speaker had said, and he came forward as much to unburden his own conscience as for anything else. When Mr. Hammond rose to make his confession, he could not help thinking of old anti-slavery times, when such "exhibitions"—as he was going to call them—were frequent. Men who opposed reform and progress invariably boasted of having been "pioneers." History an-

life will show that a large majority of men, who begin by being reformers, end as old fogies. It is merely in the ordinary course of nature. He felt himself growing an old fogy, and had a brotherly feeling for Mr. Hammond. Luther was a reformer, but would have become an old fogy if he had known the way the Reformation was tending.

Mr. Hammond had said one sweet thing in regard to his mother. He thought from this that he would say too much and hoped that he would let out the fact, that after all he stood on the platform of Woman's Suffrage. He reminded him of the venerable divine who, when he commenced a work on the existence of God, wrote a preface in which he anticipated contradictions of his proofs by evolving them from his own imagination. Some of them were so strong that the good man confessed he could scarcely get over them himself. (Laughter.) He knew that one day Mr. Hammond would regret the position he occupied on the question, when Woman's Rights were acknowledged and established.

Not much could be made out of Mr. Hammond's playfully satirical argument. But he differed with him on the inability of women to refine politics as they refine everything else. When, in the employ of the Sanitary Committee, he visited the tents of the soldiers, he felt painfully what a poor, wretched, dirty, shiftless, forlorn animal a man is when he has no woman to look after him. (Laughter.) There was always a vast difference where a man's wife had been to visit him. The touch of a woman's hand was everywhere, and the aroma of a woman's presence filled the tent. (Applause.) Things would be managed in a better fashion, and would be deprived of their bad features by the counteracting influence of women, if they were allowed to vote.

Mr. Collyer then said that he felt no slight degree of hesitancy and delicacy in disposing of such parts of Mr. Hammond's arguments as were drawn from the Bible. The same thing used to appear in old-time slavery argument. Every man used to find a text which supported his peculiar views, and then feel conscious that he had the authority of the Bible to back him. He preferred to argue from the grand general principles of the Bible—the principles of universal redemption and universal freedom. Some day the relation of the Bible to this question will be fully discussed and then it will be settled beyond a peradventure. It seemed to him that every man got out of the Bible just what he wanted. The Bible, in fact, with all due reverence, is like a pasture into which all animals can be turned. First, the horse goes in and takes what he wants and leaves the rest for the cow, and then the cow goes in and takes what she wants and leaves the rest for the sheep, and then the sheep go in, and then the goat, and, last of all the donkey, who eats the thistles. (Loud laughter.) The hopeful man takes the hopeful passage, the desponding man the desponding passage, and he didn't envy the donkey who took the thistles. (Laughter.)

In the sacred matter of parental relations to a great extent his heart went with him (Mr. Hammond). He thought, however, that in discussing the matter as he had done, there was much indelicacy. Before speaking on such a subject he should have submitted this argument to his wife's judgment. Mrs. Collyer would never have allowed him (Mr. Collyer) to have employed such expressions. Besides there was a strong feeling that he had stated only one side of the question. Mrs. Lucretia Mott, one of the noblest advocates of Woman's Suffrage, told him once that when about to commence political agitation, she speedily saw that one of two things must be done. She must attend to her children or neglect them. So she gave up her public life to her children, until they were independent of her care. And she had a husband who loved her and was proud of her, and seven children who worship her. A fearful want of faith in woman must have prompted Mr. Hammond to speak as he had done. Every woman will do her duty as a mother and a woman. (Loud and continued applause.) While she does this, the state can never suffer. As to the terrible crime which Mr. Hammond had mentioned, and to that which he preferred to consider too delicate and shrouded for discussion, he thought there was far more criminality on the part of man than of woman. (Applause.)

With regard to the dangerous excitement of a political canvass, he thought the religious turore was far more perilous. Such brethren as Mr. Hammond would take a meeting, with a large majority of women, and would work it to a tremendous froth of excitement. When we are doing right for the country, we are doing God's service as well.

A great deal has been talked of woman's incapacity to rule. Nineteen years of blessed married life made him say that woman can rule, and is the best ruler of the two (loud laughter); when a question of judgment ever

came up between them, and he went in the face of the wise little body, who lives on Chicago avenue, he always had to rue it. (Laughter.) The man had better let her rule every time. Then history told of women who had ruled excellently. Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria were the best rulers England ever had, except Oliver Cromwell. Under them she attained to her greatest power. When the rule of Andrew Johnson was over, and Grant had got through, it would be time to think of trying a woman. (Laughter.) As for the influence of lewd women in election time, it, as has been said, in New York 70,000 of them went to the polls, he solemnly asserted that 75,000 virtuous women would go to vote them down.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Galesburg, Ill., was then introduced and was welcomed very heartily.

Dr. Beecher said that the reason why he entertained his opinions, was that he believed that all class-legislation was injurious to the state. The class-legislation of men over women was no safer than that of an aristocracy. Such liberal results as had changed the character of our class-laws were the fruit of female influence. The class-legislation of the South for its slaves will go down into history. Judge Rufin has exposed its animus. The Bible has been misunderstood and misinterpreted on the question of headship. Christ says, "he that is great among you, let him be servant." The man should be the head of his wife, as Christ is the head of the church. (Applause.) Christ forms courage and firmness and energy in the soul of the church as a man should infuse them into the soul of his wife. All these questions suggested to him the organ built of so many complex parts to produce harmonious music. When human society is put in tune it will bring out the music of God. Male suffrage has been tried, and with what success? Here the speaker read an editorial from the local organ of Medillism, denouncing the wholesale corruption of political society. So rotten is the structure, argued Mr. Beecher, that just now it is in imminent danger of giving way. Things can't be much worse than they are now. In New York, for instance, could woman ever devise a system of villany more thoroughly base than the municipal government? Mr. Beecher then argued that drunkenness and licentiousness were two masculine vices that went hand in hand to prey on woman. If women had power they would put an end to their cruel tyranny. Mr. Beecher concluded amid hearty applause.

Mrs. Livermore announced in a compact little eulogy of the lady in question, that Mrs. Stanton would deliver an address on that evening.

As the exhaustive address is soon to appear in pamphlet, under Mrs. Stanton's own revision, it is not deemed advisable to give even a sketch of it in this meagre report. When Mrs. Stanton closed, Miss Susan B. Anthony addressed the meeting at considerable length on the objects of the suffrage movement, the reasons why the elective franchise should be extended to women, and on the gradual increase in the popularity of the movement during the past few years.

The address was a very interesting one, and was frequently applauded by the audience.

After Miss Anthony concluded, the President announced that to-morrow (Friday) the Rev. Mr. Farrel would address the meeting on the subject of "Women's Suffrage," and Mrs. Gen. John S. Phelps on the subject of "The Progress of the Woman's Suffrage Movement in Missouri."

The Hutchinsons, father and son, then sang "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," and the convention adjourned.

Our friends supplied bountifully the Chicago Convention proceedings of the first day, a pile of city papers coming with voluminous reports, abstracts of which can be read in preceding columns of THE REVOLUTION. Failing of a single paper with the doings of the last day, it contents itself and doubtless will gratify its readers with the following admirably drawn descriptive account by the President of the Convention, Mrs. M. A. Livermore of Chicago. When the resolutions adopted come to hand, they will also be given:

The Woman Suffrage Convention, which was held last week in Library Hall, of this city, has been so fully reported in all the daily papers that the readers of the *New Covenant* will need no detailed account of it in these columns. The *Chicago Times*, whose reports of all meetings and conventions are usually the fullest and completest, gave up nearly half its space each day, to a detailed report of what was said and done at the Convention. Every issue of every daily contained, in addition, an edi-

torial on matters connected with the Convention, criticizing, condemning, sneering, praising, or endorsing, as the writers happened to be in the mood. The Sunday papers were all ablaze with the "woman question"; there was little else in their columns. The Convention was fully aired by the press. No one of the papers is committed to the movement unreservedly; most of them are on the fence, ready to leap at the right moment, whichever side ultimate success shall go. The Chicago Evening Post, a very able, racy and readable paper, alone discusses the question in a serious, manly fashion, and criticizes not only woman, but the movements made for her elevation, in a way that awakens the gratitude of those most actively engaged in the cause. It gives a hearty God-speed to the "Woman Suffrage" movement, in whose ultimate triumph it avows belief.

THE SUCCESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention was a complete success. The very first session filled the large Hall completely, and at each successive meeting it was packed to overflowing. Mrs. Cady Stanton and Miss Anthony, both of whom were present, informed us that during all the twenty years they have been holding and attending Woman Suffrage Conventions, they had never seen one as grand and enthusiastic as this. On the evening of Mrs. Stanton's lecture, after the hall was filled, nearly as many went away, as were accommodated within. The quality of the audiences was remarkable. They were composed of the most intelligent, substantial and reliable people of Chicago; men and women of wealth, position, thought and culture. They took their seats early and maintained them, and there was little of that drifting in and out, which is usually attendant on meetings of this kind. Very many retained their seats during the noon recess, taking their lunch there, so as to secure their places. The interest did not flag for a moment, but kept on increasing in enthusiasm, until at its close it was at white heat. There was very little random talk, although the number of those who came to the Convention primed with a speech was "legion." Newly fledged and would-be orators consented to forego the pleasure of "speaking in meeting," when they were shown how brief the time was, and how many eminent men and women were present with something of importance to say. The Convention did precisely what it set out to do, steering clear of all isms, and ologies and outside questions, and discussing the question of Woman Suffrage, right through the entire sessions, and no other.

THE CLERGYMEN IN THE CONVENTION

were from many denominations. Rev. E. J. Goodspeed of the Second Baptist Church of Chicago presided, until a permanent organization was effected. The first address, and it was a very able one, was made by Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of the Clark Street Methodist Church. Rev. Mr. Hammond, a Congregationalist clergyman, and brother-in-law to the late Hon. Owen Lovejoy, delivered an argument at some length against Woman Suffrage, to which Rev. Robert Collier replied most happily. Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Galesburg, made a most logical powerful and complete speech in behalf of woman receiving the elective franchise. No report has done justice to it. It was masterly, and delivered with an impressiveness that told upon the audience. Prof. Haven, of the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregationalist), whose beautiful and benignant presence upon the platform, was like a benediction upon the audience, spoke in the same strain as Dr. Beecher, and won all hearts by the St. John like loveliness and spirituality of his appeal. To the wise counsels, and excellent assistance of Prof. Haven, the Convention owes much of its success. Rev. Edward Eggleston, the Chicago correspondent of the N. Y. Independent, participated actively in the discussion throughout.

Revs. J. S. Dennis, and G. T. Flanders of our own denomination were both upon the platform the second day, prepared to speak strongly in defence of "Woman Suffrage," at any moment when they were needed. But the enthusiastic interest of the Convention had then risen to so high a point, that there were half a dozen struggling for the possession of the floor the moment any speaker took his or her seat. Mr. Dennis was an advocate of Woman Suffrage twenty years ago, and he has sermons written then, which can be delivered to-day, without the alteration of a word, so wholly abreast are they with the most advanced thought of the time on that subject. Rev. C. D. Helmer, of the Union Park Congregational Church, was in the house prepared to speak, as were also Rev. E. G. Taylor, of the Union Park Baptist Church, and Rev. J. H. Baylis, of the Union Park Methodist Church. The active interest of the clergy of the city in the Convention was altogether unexpected, unprecedented and gratifying. The great majority of them are committed to the movement.

OTHER GENTLEMEN PRESENT

took part in the debates, and gave powerful backing to the cause. Judge Bradwell of the Probate Court, and Judge Waite, formerly Governor of Utah, were untiring in the aid they rendered to the ladies, with whom they were associated on a Committee of Arrangements to prepare for the Convention. One of the most argumentative addresses before the Convention was made by Judge Waite, who has been a believer in, and an advocate of Woman Suffrage for twenty years. S. M. Booth, late of Milwaukee, Hon. J. T. Dow, of Wisconsin, Wm. Wells Brown, who escaped from slavery thirty-five years ago, and who has been known on the rostrum for many years, as an anti-slavery lecturer in this country and Europe, with many other gentlemen, of greater or less repute, were among the speakers.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,

who, taken all in all, is the most eminent woman of our country, with her twenty-five years fast friend, Susan B. Anthony, came into the Convention during the first session, and both remained to the very close. The beautiful presence of Mrs. Stanton, who looks as though she had stepped out from a picture painted in the days of Martha Washington, was hailed with applause, whenever she appeared upon the platform. Her matronly face, beautiful even now, when she has passed her half century of life, softened and glorified by the profusion of white curls which enshrine it, gave pleasure to all who looked upon it. An elegant woman, skilled in the mysteries of dress, *en fait* in all matters of etiquette and social usage, highly educated and thoroughly accomplished, still she is one of the most radical women living. She demands the complete enfranchisement of woman, and will accept nothing less than the extension to her of every right and privilege accorded to man. Mrs. Stanton is abundantly competent to plead her cause with both her pen and voice. She is one of the editors of THE REVOLUTION, and at the same time one of the most impressive speakers on the Woman Suffrage platform. On the evening of the first day she delivered one of the ablest addresses in advocacy of Woman Suffrage to which we have ever listened. The house was packed with an attentive audience, which she held spell-bound to the close. The address was published entire by the city dailies. Without any exception, Mrs. Stanton is the foremost woman engaged in this movement.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY

is entirely unlike Mrs. Stanton, notwithstanding the twain have been fast friends, and diligent co-laborers for a quarter of a century. Utterly lacking in the exquisite grace and refinement of manner and person, which surround her friend like an aureola, Miss Anthony is a woman whom no one can know thoroughly without respect. Entirely honest, fearfully in earnest, energetic, self-sacrificing, kind-hearted, scornful of difficulties of whatever magnitude, and rigidly sensible, she is the warm friend of the poor, oppressed, homeless and friendless of her own sex. Her labors in their behalf are tireless and judicious. You think her plain, until she smiles, and then the worn face lights up so pleasantly and benignly, that you forget to criticize her, and your heart warms towards her. Knowing her great goodness, and how she has devoted her life to hard unpaid work for the negro slave, and for woman, we can never read jibes and jeers at her expense without a twinge of pain. Let the press laugh at her as it may, she is a mighty power among both men and women, and those who really love as well as respect her are a host. Among those who are unwaveringly attached to her by a long time-affection, is the bewitching girl orator,

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

On the morning of the second day, everybody's heart gave a throb of gladness as Anna E. Dickinson entered the hall. We had hoped she would be present but no one could speak definitely as to her attendance. She had ridden all night, so as to be at the Convention, and here in Chicago, made her first appearance on the platform of a Woman Suffrage Convention. Although well understood to be in hearty sympathy with the movement, she has never before committed herself to it unreservedly. Her appearance is too well known to need description. We had supposed her face familiar to everybody, but a clergyman on the platform had never before happened to meet her, and pointing her out to a companion, said, "Look at that girl's face! It is the most remarkable and beautiful face in the house." Rev. Robert Laird Collier was speaking at the time, denouncing the Convention in violent and unmeasured terms, as insincere in its invitation to opponents of the Woman Suffrage movement to present their arguments against the reform, because, forsooth, "he had not been invited to the platform"—although he had been in effect—and Anna was

listening to him, with the lightning corruscating in her eye, which foreboded the coming tempest. When he had finished his combined philippic and jeremiad, she took the stand in reply, amid the wildest cheering. Her reply was electric in effect. She carried the audience with her who, rising to their feet, clapped, cheered, and waved handkerchiefs, as she thoroughly aroused and poured out upon her victim the vials of her stinging wit, sarcasm and rebuke.

Recovering from the attack, Mr. Collier spoke again in denunciation of the Woman Suffrage movement, declaring, in an *ex cathedra* style, that not a word of logic had been uttered in its behalf during the two days' meeting—evidently unconscious of the fact that he himself was then dealing only in blatant assertion—and demanding that women should leave to their husbands undisputed sway in the political and industrial world.

Again Anna took the stand, amid a storm of applause. She reminded Mr. Collier that in the state of Massachusetts alone, there was but one man to three women, so that two-thirds of the women of that state could never be represented by their husbands. She informed him that 40,000 men of Massachusetts were drunkards, and were therefore not fit to represent their wives and daughters, who were at the mercy of these brutal men. Those were remorseless facts, not rose-water sentimentalities—and their parallels were found in every state—and taking them as a text, she again pleaded in a strain of impassioned and thrilling eloquence, that woman should be made the equal of man before the law, and be placed upon an independent footing, just as men are. Again and again Mr. Collier replied, still dealing in groundless assumption and noisy invective, and again and again the merciless little lady impaled him with her wit and satire, under the torture of which he writhed pitifully. Each party spoke four or five times. It was one of the most exciting and intensely interesting episodes of the Convention. The great majority of the audience sympathized with Anna E. Dickinson, and gave vent to their delight in deafening applause at the handsome manner in which she handled her opponent, only regretting that she had not "a toeman worthy of her steel."

OTHER LADIES OF THE CONVENTION.

On the platform were many other women, whose advocacy of the Woman movement gave dignity to the occasion. Among them were Mrs. Jeannie Willing of Rockford, sister of Dr. C. H. Fowler, a lady versed in several languages, and favorably known as an author—Mrs. Kate N. Doggett of this city, a fine French and German scholar, one of the Board of Examiners for our High School and the only woman occupying any such position, who has the reputation of being the best botanist in Chicago, and who, disdaining the luxurious life her wealth would secure to her, delivers weekly a two hours' lecture on botany to a coterie of elegant women, in one of their own parlors, and performs besides much severe labor in the service of the Historical Society, and the cause of Art—Mrs. Gen. John S. Phelps of Springfield, Mo., who, during the war, established an asylum for the orphans of loyal refugees in that state, and fed and clothed hundreds of them for years—Mrs. Starrett of Kansas, the beautiful wife of a Presbyterian minister, both of whom have become strong advocates of suffrage for women—Mrs. Willard of Chicago, the author of "Sexology," a book which is praised and vilified about equally, and whose fresh and youthful appearance indicates a woman twenty years younger than she is—Mrs. Judge Bradwell, the bright and pretty editor of the Chicago Legal News, whose admission to the bar as a practitioner of law, one of these not far-off days, will throw the legal community into a catalepsy of astonishment for a time—Mrs. Judge Waite, the author of the "Mormon Prophet," a book which was the outcome of her observation and experience in Utah, during the five years her husband was governor of that territory, now Principal of a Ladies Seminary at Hyde Park, just out of Chicago—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, a brilliant brunette, and a Chicago Bohemian, who will write you up or write you down, according as she is paid for it, jutting down uncomplimentary things concerning you with such genuine *bonhomie*, that you bear her no malice, and joke with her about it, the next time you meet—Mrs. Dr. Nute, the "Velvet Paw" of the Chicago Tribune, with a voice of wonderful intonation, and a spiritual face, whose look of beseeching haunts your memory after you have left her—Mrs. Babbitt of this city, to whom a slave woman ran for shelter during the old fugitive slave law days, and who, when a howling, brutal mob surrounded her house demanding the surrender of the girl, went out on the front door-steps, and so bravely defied them, and so heroically announced her purpose never to yield the poor creature to their clutches, that the surging tide of rufianism was beat back for a time, giving her opportunity

to place the poor girl wholly beyond their reach—our Mrs. H. B. Manford, of the *Monthly Magazine*, a quiet, but resolute little body, who accomplishes a good deal with very little noise—and our Rev. Miss Chapin, who in ten years has worked her way noiselessly from an obscure little parish in Northern Michigan, to the pastorate of the Milwaukee Society, who pay her a salary of \$2,000 as they would a man. All these and many more, of whom time fails us to tell, threw their strength into the Convention, and made it a success.

WHAT WAS DONE.

A series of strong resolutions were passed, demanding for woman equality with man, socially and politically, and equal participation with him in the remunerative employments of life—and an Illinois State Suffrage Association was formed, and its officers elected. We had the honor to be elected its first President, with Dr. Edward Beecher, Prof. Haven, and Robert Collyer as Vice-Presidents. Plans are being perfected for active work. It is intended to take measures for the still further agitation and discussion of the Woman Suffrage question, to seek immediate modification of the laws of the state that bear unfavorably upon woman, to move in the direction of opening for her other avenues of employment than the present few ill-paid occupations into which working women are crowded, to secure to her the same wages for her work that a man receives for the same work—in short to obtain for her the ballot, which is the guarantee and symbol of all these rights. The resolutions and constitution of the Association will be published next week. We lack space to-day.

THE CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention was fitly closed by Anna Dickinson, who delivered to an immense audience on the last evening, her powerful lecture, "A Struggle for Life." The lecture which had been announced for her was "Fair Play," but she changed it on her arrival in Chicago. It was a thrilling statement of the right of every woman to earn her own living in her own way, and a passionate appeal to man to remove the barriers which he has placed in her path to individual independence. Many women wept as they listened, and men were away with new emotions. Thank God for Anna E. Dickinson!

Before the Convention adjourned, all women present who desired the elective franchise, and who were willing to pledge themselves to work unitedly to obtain it, were requested to rise, and almost the entire large audience rose to their feet. With this pledge given, the Convention adjourned. It was the largest and most enthusiastic Woman Suffrage Convention ever held in this country. It was the first we have ever attended—it will probably not be the last. For this Convention is but one of a series—the beginning of the end—and the end, whether far or near, is yet certain, and is nothing less than the complete enfranchisement of woman. M. A. L.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

Editors of the Revolution:

MAY THE REVOLUTION of 1869 be as successful against Taxation without Representation as was the Revolution of 1776. There is a great deal in a name, and the word *Revolution* carries with it a mighty meaning. May your paper accomplish all that its heading indicates. Much as has been achieved to alleviate the wrongs of society, much more remains to do, and woman must be one of the most prominent instruments in the work. Is it strange that man does not yet see that woman does more than himself to give tone to character? That the characteristics of the female portion of community are stamped upon man? I need not refer to Spartan mothers to prove my assertions, for it is a self-evident fact, that in any community where the standard of intellectual and moral culture is high with woman, so it is with man, and yet they do not see this truth clearly. And what is the reason? Why it is this: the scales, comparatively speaking, have only fallen from the eyes of a few noble, far-seeing women, but the great mass of women do not perceive the true relation they sustain to man, hence man has not been vitalized with this truth. Women must first perceive, then man. Her intuitive nature is more nearly allied to the Divine, hence the reason women must be made to see their true relation to the world—the all important sphere they occupy—the responsibility that rests upon them as wives, mothers and teachers, then the unborn child will receive the right direction, then man will inherit the right impressions, and the training of childhood will strengthen and develop the gems he has so richly inherited; for as "the twig is bent, so the tree inclines." Then man will be what he should be, humane and godlike. He will be able

to demonstrate as clearly as any proposition in Geometry that the better physical, mental and moral development woman has, the more finely developed man will become. Thus, from mere selfishness, if from no other reason, we shall compel man to see the truth. Then the doors of our colleges will no longer be shut against intelligent and energetic young women, but will be thrown wide open for the angels of mercy to pass in.

Two years since, a class of young ladies who had accomplished the seminary course of study, decided to enter upon the college course, the college building being contiguous to the Seminary. They had read in the same class, the thunderings of Cicero in the Roman Senate, the romantic story of the *Eneid*, the beautiful and touching odes of Horace, they had solved the most intricate problems of Davies in Euclid, but as soon as this was done, there came a mandate from this class of gentlemen, approved by the President of the college, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther!" The college doors were barred against the ladies, with this most deep, sensible excuse for the act, that they were afraid, yes, afraid that the college being just chartered, would not be popular if a lady were admitted to the course. Sensible excuse for sensible men! If their mothers had better understood the hereditary laws of life, and the impression to be made in childhood, they would never have raised a dissenting voice against the continuance of study to gether. We need a thousand more women as lecturers and writers upon these important subjects. My mind this moment turns to my own kindred. The son of a family graduates from college this very year, and the two younger sisters are at home in utter ignorance of even academic halls, and, in a few years, if these sisters do not happen to marry some "Joe Busker" they will be turned out into the world homeless, for they do not inherit wealth, with sensitive and delicate natures, which, uneducated as they are, sadly unfit them to meet the hardships of the world. Now what is the cause of this difference in the education of this son and these daughters? It is simply because the mother, like so many mothers of to-day, does not feel any deep responsibility for the education of her daughters. While men receive their first impressions from such a class of women, they will be slow to believe that women can do anything more than *vegetate*, as appendages to men. And the greater part of single women, if they do not inherit wealth, as society is now, do not amass sufficient means for old age, but must expect to spend the decline of life in a "Home for Friendless Women" or in the "Poor House" or in a still worse place, with relatives who would rejoice at any time, to have them pass away to their rest in the Better Land. While such a state of things exist, shall we be silent?

MAUD MILLER.

DEAR MISS ANTHONY: Does not "Revolution" include Reformation? If so, let me suggest that there be an Anti-Tobacco Society organized by the "Revolutionists," not that we women need it for ourselves, so few of us being addicted to the weed; but might we not have some influence over the youth of the present day who pride themselves on the respect they show to woman, and who, through their gallantry, pretend to regard some of her wishes as law.

It does seem to me that if men could see themselves as women see them while rolling the dirty morsel in their mouths, or putting out the smoke that puts one in mind of the smell of the Inferno, they would be shamed into better behavior. Were the sickening filth caused by the use of tobacco of any earthly benefit, there might be some excuse offered in favor of the nauseating practice of smoking, chewing, and snuffing the disagreeable herb in suitable places at suitable times; but I do not believe it has the redeeming quality of being in any way beneficial, and so long as ninety-nine out of every hundred men saturate their systems with the poisonous, stupefying narcotic, is it surprising that we feel so few of them are fit to be politicians and rulers? Taking tobacco in conjunction with intoxicating drinks, is it a matter of surprise that so many women of our country are awaking to the necessity of taking a share in government into their more moral and perceptively delicate hands? I have been studying your *Revolution* during the last few weeks, and the little heretofore wanting to make me wholly one among you, you have pretty nearly supplied.

I like your arguments and your spirit; and among other articles there is one in number 64 which ought to make a majority of the "competent" law-makers cringe. It is entitled "Abandoned Men." Who doubts that where there is one abandoned woman there are at least a score of profligate men? And how many bad men does it take to support an abandoned woman, is quite an arithmetical query? But, dear *Revolution*, we must

not take the fallibilities of men too much to heart; if we do, I am afraid we shall so detest the morals of most of them that when we get the vote into our hands we shall find it our duty and privilege—women being in the majority in the United States—to put the greater part of them out of power, as—judging by their own confession—they deserve to be; for do they not tell us, "it would be a disgrace to be seen at the polls in their company?" and surely they ought to know.

Yours ever,

L.

"MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Editors of the Revolution:

This is the woman who, it is said, received rich presents from politicians, and put them in market for money.

This is the woman who had the reputation of being too much in sympathy with the southern chivalry and aristocracy during their conspiracy for the perpetuation of their system, whose leading idea was to make the muscles of the masses to be the currency of the capitalists. This is the woman for whose glorification and gratification Wm. H. Seward got up a \$25,000 ball, at the time when the angry internecine war-elements were raging, the gathering clouds were blackening the heavens, and the terrible tempest was beginning to burst upon the nation. This Wm. H. Seward is the man who is said to have pronounced John Quincy Adams a failure, because he did not use money enough.

This woman has been petitioning government for pension. Statements, that should be reliable, have been made in the papers, to the effect that the property which has been in her possession, if used with any show of sound sense that would entitle her to any place outside of the alms-house or lunatic asylum, was equal to affording her more than \$5,000 annual income, without reducing the principal. It is now moved by the Senate-committee to give her a pension of \$2,000 a year. If there were not multitudes of soldiers' widows whose pensions, individually, do not amount to one-tenth part of this sum, and any one of whom is quite as deserving as she, but toward whom the government will never entertain the thought of exercising any such generosity, there might be less occasion for protest against this proceeding. If there were not, ahead of this claim for \$2,000, claims for millions—and these claims infinitely more meritorious—it would be another case; the \$2,000 might then look like a small matter that better be granted than withheld or talked about. But the motion for the \$2,000 better lie on the table, or under the table, till many millions, very many millions, have been appropriated for the relief of women more needy, and, in the convictions of all, far more deserving.

We are told that the claim should be conceded and canceled for the honor of the government. It is well for the government to honor itself. And it is well for the government to take thought and know how this is to be done. It will not be done by the injustice and unrighteousness which rob the producers for the gratification of the consumers. It will not be done through a course of things causing the government to consist of devotees to dissipation and dissoluteness, to the extent that it may be headed by a driving drunkard, and no moral power to displace him—else we are a people meted out and fitted for destruction. A government pretending to be "a republican form of government," will not honor itself by vying with the old, effete oppressions, in taxing the laborers to pension profligate idlers. When semi-barbarous Spain can banish a worthless woman, for making herself a bad exemplar and bringing the government into contempt; and England is moving in a work that is to result in relieving working women, as well as working men, from taxation to support profligacy in governmental dignitaries, the government of this country will not honor itself by passing by the needy and pensioning the profligate.

Such use of money would go with the other things indicating that money is fast becoming a demoralizing power in our government. For instance, the use of it made by Congress, at pleasure, from time to time voting themselves increase of their own pay; retaining mileage fees that should put them to the blush when confronted by whiskey rings and other revenue robbers; appropriating, for private and party benefit public property in the use of the mails, in form and manner, and to an extent that should silence them and put them to shame, in the presence of the petty speculators who put their hands into mail-bags by using pocket-knives; creating and multiplying offices, at home and abroad, to be filled by sine-curists and stipendiaries.

In Ohio, we are increasing the salaries of our judges \$1,000 a year to a judge, of one form of jurisdiction; and the multiplicity of terms designating the di-

jurisdictions, is utterly bewildering. Our leading daily press pronounces the pay of these judges—\$4,000 a year to each—to be mean and niggardly. Our young lawyers, for mechanical work with their pens, copying or drafting forms for administrators of estates, charge \$5 an hour, more or less—sometimes upwards of \$100, for two or three of these days work, to be taken out of an estate of \$5,000 or \$6,000, the accumulation of more than fifty years of hard labor, performed by husband and wife, father and mother, the latter of whom is left at the age of three score and ten, with such support as she can share out of it with such pitiless devourers—a smaller sum, principal and interest, for her whole remaining life, than the interest on Mrs. Lincoln's estate for a single year; and this Ohio widow, with her mite, compared to Mrs. Lincoln's abundance—and robbed by the lawyers—is no doubt incomparably better provided for than the average of war-widows.

The N. Y. Times proposes to increase the salary of the President of the United States, from \$25,000 a year to \$100,000; and the Tribune would be quite ready to second and sustain the mover, but for our enormous national debt. The Tribune says our President is poorly paid.

One-third part of our public domain—our land legitimately belonging to our laboring millions—has by our politicians been illegitimately legislated, corruptly bartered, into the hands of unconscionable capitalists; and of this work the end is not yet.

We are going the way that other governments have gone before us. Money, and not morality, is the preponderating power. Money, and not conscience, is the predominating force. The press, that potent engine for determining our destinies—the leading popular press, arrogating to itself the control of state and church affairs—in acts and in words holds in derision, sneers at, contemns, the idea of anything being done out of regard for justice or mercy, or in any way, or by any means, in the interests of humanity, beyond what is sure of securing good pay in dollars and cents. We want the votes of the women to make the government more virtuous—to make philanthropy fundamental.

ORSON S. MURRAY.

Foster's Crossings, Warren Co., O.,
January 31, 1863.

THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF THE TWO SEXES.

Two hundred years ago, each man held not only that his own creed was the only saving truth, but that he had a right and was bound to punish, for the good of their souls, whoever blasphemed that truth. In the present day there is no less religious interest than there was then; men are just as much attached to their own creeds, and perhaps almost as much inclined to condemn those who differ with them. But the idea of propagating his own opinions by legislation is another thing, not because religion is a chimera which the world in its progress is leaving behind; but simply because we have found out that punishment has no tendency to teach truth or to develop the religious sentiment. We have learned that the morality which consists in doing no harm, and which can be enforced by external restraints, is essentially different from the morality which consists in loving God, and which is acquired by faith and prayer alone. Accordingly, to defend religion by legislation, and to attack it in the name of political freedom, are alike foolish errors. Religious and civil duty are distinct departments of Ethics, and, however they may be allied, should never be confounded.

Not less holy and universal than the religious instinct is the sentiment favorable to chastity, continence, and modesty. Under the influence of this virtuous disposition all civilized nations have made laws for the protection of the conjugal relation. I write against such laws, not from want of sympathy with their motive, but because I am persuaded that they have no real tendency to encourage virtue or prevent sin, but rather vice versa. It would be as unjust to

suspect me of an immoral bias as to charge the moderns with a leaning to atheism because they have repudiated persecution. The sceptical bodies who adopted this inference have come to no good, and that for an excellent reason, their system forbade the full development of human nature. In like manner, all attempts at systematic "free love" or sexual communism are wrong in principle, and yet our laws on marriage and divorce are also wrong.

They are wrong because from the nature of things they must do harm. No law can create love, any more than religion. But marriage without love, like a hypocritical profession of religion, is a source of great misery, and corrupts the whole moral character. This single argument should destroy all our laws on marriage and divorce. Let us, however, listen to the apologies of their advocates. It is said they set a peculiar stigma upon vice. But it remains to be proved that they do any such thing. It is more than doubtful if they have any tendency to check prostitution, concubinage, or even adultery. It is quite certain that they make the spurious chastity of marriage, without affection. The divorce laws also give a semi-respectable position to many unchaste persons, who in a free society would naturally gravitate downwards. Like the old-fashioned laws about religion, our laws on marriage are bound up with a false assumption, viz, that the affections and judgment are subject to the will. Hence they cultivate hypocrisy instead of the virtue aimed at.

It is said that they tend to check hasty marriage and subsequent infidelity. But it must be remembered that unchastity is increased by every impediment to early marriage. The remedy is worse than the disease. The despairing school of conservatives will pronounce them the only safeguards of morality. I have a better opinion of human nature.

These laws have a bad effect on public opinion. They create the infamous sentiment which rather condemns the confiding victim, than the unprincipled seducer. We must get rid of them, for the extreme facility of divorce has destroyed whatever good they once contained. Their abolition involves the consideration of many delicate problems concerning parental authority, legitimacy, inheritance, etc. But, however difficult, it has become a necessity. It no more means free-love than toleration means infidelity. It relegates chastity to the province of religious duty. It cuts the last link that still unites church and state. To the former henceforth belongs the development of the higher nature, to the other the prevention of crime.

The abolition of these laws involves, moreover, a most needful salutary change in our domestic customs. Thenceforth descent will have to be reckoned on the mother's side. And in this already incipient change, is power to destroy the foulest and cruelest of woman's many wrongs.

C. L. JAMES.

VERY GOOD.—The Ohio "Temperance Alliance," in session last week, resolved that the State has no more right to license drinking saloons than it has to license counterfeiting establishments.

A COLOSSAL bust of Gov. Andrew, as he appeared during the war period, has been completed by Mrs. Sarah F. Ames, and is now on exhibition in Boston. The likeness is said to be excellent.

CALIFORNIA's population is only one-fourth female. In Nevada there are eight men to one woman, and the proportion in Colorado is twenty to one.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

BRISTOL, January, 1863.

Editors of the Revolution:

On Saturday, I attended the usual monthly meeting of the Committee of the Bristol and Clifton branch of the National Society for Woman's Suffrage, whose report I sent you a few weeks ago. Professor Newman having offered to give a lecture in Bristol on the question of Woman Suffrage, arrangements were made for it to take place some time next month. He consented, if desirable, to repeat the lecture in Clifton. The latter place adjoins Bristol, and its community differs from the trading, practical, political population of that city as much as the inhabitants of Belgravia and the West End differ from the mercantile and middle class citizens of London. The people of Bristol represent the active and business element and are regarded by Prof. Newman as most valuable to the cause, and he is eager to address them first. But if the Clifton people, who are of the leisure class, and are more dainty as to practice and less accessible to common sense, also desire a lecture, he will not refuse it to them. This reminds me of Carlyle's charitable saying that "Beneath the embroidered vest of the dandy there beats a human heart."

M. Jules Favre, the eminent successor of M. Cousin at the French Academy, who, in his inaugural address last year, took the opportunity of declaring himself, when speaking of universal suffrage, a thorough partisan of Woman's Rights, has just given a lecture in Paris on "The Influence of Manners upon Literature." M. Laboulaye, the accomplished author of "Paris en Amerique," was in the chair, and the large hall (the Salle Valentino) was packed as full as it could possibly hold. On the platform were M. M. Eugene Pelletan, Prevost Paradol, Cavillier Fleury, E. About, Jules Ferry, Pressense, Coignet, and A. Picard. After a brilliant address on the recent progress of literature and the merits of literary men, M. Jules Favre, in conclusion, expressed his belief that woman was destined to play a greater part than she had hitherto done. The time had come when woman would not be merely the mother of citizens, but a citizen herself, and would be emancipated from all fetters except those of duty and morality.

Miss Cobbe has just published a small book on a great subject called "Dawning Lights; an Inquiry Concerning the Secular Results of the New Reformation." The title and the motto, as in the case of its predecessor, "Broken Lights," are taken from one of Tennyson's poems:

And I arose and I released
The casement, and the light increased
With freshness in the dawning east.

A second voice was at mine ear,
A little whisper, silver-clear,
A murmur: "Be of better cheer."

In the present volume Miss Cobbe tells us in her preface she speculates on the changes which have taken place, or are apparently on the eve of taking place, in various articles of the Common Faith. She trusts that her conclusions "may encourage the reader to look forward hopefully along the mental path wherein the order of Providence is leading the nations and to follow it with a brave and honest spirit." The book is lucid in its expositions and outspoken in its arguments, and, though not sounding with the tones of such special inspiration as some of the author's former writings, it is well thought out and abundantly sug-

gestive. The limits of the work do not admit of that full amplification and illustration of the great subjects on which it treats that their dignity and importance seem to demand, though they are ably and clearly, though all too briefly, stated and discussed. This is not the place for a review of a book which will be sought and read with eagerness by that numerous and intelligent body of students who regard the author of "Intuitive Morals" as a teacher of no mean authority, both in England and America. Amongst the various changes, religious and moral, theoretical and practical, ideal and actual, which are anticipated and speculatively projected in "Dawning Lights" are the changes in the doctrine of sin (theoretical and practical), which will bear materially on the future position of women. I think it will not be inappropriate to refer your readers to some of these. Miss Cobbe says first, that "the gradual *in-procession* of morals which has been going on from the days of the Vedas and the Decalogue to our own, may be expected at least to reach so far, as that men will generally become conscious that moral good and evil lie intrinsically in Motives and Sentiments, and that outward acts bear such character only as expressions of the spiritual facts that underlie them." She then proceeds to point out the great change, amounting to a Revolution, which I anticipate in the practical ethics of the future, will be the entire *Recognition of the Sanctity of Natural Laws*. The history of morality, as regards these laws, is singular to consider. All the early prophets and lawgivers of the world instituted rules regarding ablutions, food and marriage, which were obvious by the expression of their own ideas of the natural laws of health. Ascetic rules, having quite an opposite object, namely, the attainment of spiritual purposes at the cost of the body, are, however, in every religion (save the Parsee), found side by side with the laws for the benefit of the flesh." She then shows how fasting, mutilations, bodily privations and suffering have been taken as evidence of dedication to God, until "*Saint and self-torturer* have become convertible terms, and the outward sign of devotion to the beneficent Creator of this beautiful world has been held to be not a countenance beaming with inward content and an eye ever ready to meet openly and lovingly the looks of God's children; not the *mens sana in corpore sano*, testifying to care and reverence for the minds and bodies the Maker has given: to us—but quite the opposite to all these; a pale, emaciated form, and an anxious gaze cast down to earth in absorption, or raised to heaven in tearful appeal. Very curious is this double current through history, of respect for Nature and contumelious defiance of her plainest ordinances." Although the Reformation, by abolishing clerical celibacy and Virgin-worship did much to rehabilitate marriage, "the old idea of the impurity of the body, of the unholiness, or, we might rather say, devilishness of natural passions, peeps out continually amid pages devoted to the expounding of more rational doctrines." The changes wrought by the broad church of Maurice and Kingsley, and the numerous exhortations to sanitary duties now to be heard from the pulpits alike of Dissenters and Churchmen are painted out, and "we may accept it as inevitable that the Old Creed's doctrines regarding the body are on the eve of being exploded, and that quite new opinions will shortly take their place. Consequently many actions will have new rank assigned them in moral classification."

* * There can be little doubt that it will be in

the direction of the laws regulating the relations of the sexes that the greatest changes will, at all events, be proposed, and the greatest dangers most justly apprehended. * * * The fall of the authoritative system of morality must inevitably prove the signal for various speculations on the whole subject of marriage, and perhaps for some lamentable irregularities of practice. The released magnet of conscience may oscillate through all the points between celibacy and pantagamy. "That it will settle, at last, with totally new power and steadiness at the true point of the union marked out by nature between one man and one woman, I have little doubt. An essential difference, I apprehend, between the ethics of the future and of the past in this respect, will be this: Preachers will not be content to go on insisting on the obligation that marriage should hallow love. They will begin by preaching the yet more imperative obligation—that love should hallow marriage. A religious ceremony used to sanction marriages such as a vast number of those annually celebrated, marriages of interest, of ambition, of convenience, of mere brute passion; marriages unsanctified by mutual esteem, unbeautified by affection and trust; such religious ceremonies will be held to be in themselves abominable as a witches Sabbath. So far from shedding holiness on what is essentially unholy, they will be understood to add to it a blasphemous invocation to God to witness the offence. * * * Again, there will be a complete renunciation of the old error (still sanctioned by the ritual of the English church), that the primary end of marriage is not the *married state itself*, with all its immense moral and social results, but that which is only the completion of the relation, namely, the *offspring of marriage*. * * * Not till this error—which makes marriage not an end but a means—be entirely extirpated can the true sanctity of the relation be recognized. And to the growth of the general sense of this sanctity, I am persuaded, we must look as the sole hope of future morality. Here has been the starting-point of mischief, and here must be the starting-point of any possible reformation."

"At the very root of the teaching of the Old Creed lay the notion that celibacy is the higher state—in short, 'that they who marry do well, but they who refrain from marriage do better.' At the foundation of the teaching of the new creed must lie the doctrine that the law of love is the most beautiful and sacred of all the laws God has given to Nature; and that it is its very purity and sanctity, and the holiness of its mysteries, which make the profanation of it by heartless and venal unions so great a sin and so grievous a degradation."

Finally comes the enquiry into the results of this change, which are thus summed up: "It is quite clear that the teachings of the Old Creed as regards chastity have been very little efficacious. The state of Christian Europe to-day offers a poor result of eighteen centuries of preaching, and broadcast threats of eternal fire. Surely the experiment has been tried long enough, and the method of Romish priest and Protestant divine may be held to have failed? They have taught that love is an unholy thing; and the wail of ten thousand women bought and sold, in England alone, has answered, 'Amen.' The hope of the future lies in the lessons of the New Creed, and in the possibility that mankind may be awakened to a wholly new perception of the holiness of natural love; and so find a higher consciousness of purity, a nobler strength to resist temptation, than the Old Creed could ever supply."

Another point of morals with which women who have to dispense so many of the charities of the world have especial need to be indoctrinated is "the discovery of economists that miscellaneous almsgiving is a practice rather more injurious to the community, than the indulgence of any ordinary vice." This is in marked contrast to the theory set forth in charity sermons, that "giving to the poor is lending to the Lord," and that alms are good investments to be paid with compound interest in the next world.

"Utilitarianism, to do it justice, has counter-worked the self-regardful and 'other-worldly' ethics of the churches, and compelled men to ask whether the general good were likely to be promoted by their donations, before they invested on their own behalf in the Heavenly Savings Bank."

I shall conclude this sketch of these views, present and prospective, of increasing light with the following passage of no less "better cheer":

"On the other hand, the love of true charity, in the Pauline sense, has never been set forth so broadly as now by men of all the various religious views, from Broad-churchmen to Comtists, over whom the new spirit in any measure has passed. The duty of self-sacrifice which scorns the lure of future reward; the duty of going forth to remove not only the results, but the causes, of poverty, disease, and crime; above all, the duty, so little heeded by many a supposed saintly Christian of living in love and peace and forbearing tenderness in our homes, making life sweet and bright to all around us—these are the duties inculcated by the teachers of our time."

As an illustration of some of the improved methods now adopted in assisting the poor, I may mention a plan lately set on foot in London. This is to buy up some of the overcrowded houses in the densely-populated parts of London and to re-let them under more favorable auspices. Mr. John Ruskin, the author of "Modern Painters" and other justly celebrated works on Art, has been instrumental in promoting this work. I met, a few days ago, a lady, now visiting in Clifton, of whom I heard when in London last summer, and whose energy and success in prosecuting the plan are quite remarkable. Mr. Ruskin, at her suggestion, furnished, freely, the money, by means of which she became the proprietor of two courts in a crowded part of Marylebone, and it is a satisfaction to know that the experiment, though not made with any such view, has proved a financial success. The inhabitants of these courts comprise some fifty families of the poor and struggling class. Miss Octavia Hill, in becoming virtually the landlady of these poor people, was invested with real power and authority over them, which she exercised in a beneficent manner. In the first instance, she has the houses put in complete repair, the drainage set right and the supply of water and gas provided for. She allows a certain amount per annum for repairs, and, in order to secure the co-operation of the tenants in preserving the property in good order, she expends the surplus of this sum in any addition or improvement desired by the people. Sometimes they ask for another cupboard or closet, or for extra painting and whitewashing, and such like embellishments. These thus become premiums on careful and orderly habits, and are the only prizes offered by Miss Hill, who strongly deprecates gifts and alms as degrading and demoralizing influences. She visits her tenants weekly, for the purpose of

collecting the rent, on the payment of which she insists with absolute strictness. In these visits she becomes acquainted with the lives of the people, and is thus enabled to give them helpful hints on many important points. She always insists on the children being sent to school, and has many frequent opportunities for giving advice and instruction to the parents on sanitary and economical matters, which are highly appreciated and produce most salutary results.

I am yours truly, E. M.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S CRUSADE
THROUGH NEW ENGLAND.

HE CHANGES HIS MIND.—HE FORGETS AND FORGIVES.—UP WITH NEW ENGLAND PROSPERITY AND DOWN WITH NEW YORK ADVERSITY AMONG THE CELTS.—ALL COMPLIMENTS PASSED TO THE CREDIT OF THE WOMAN REBELLION.

NEW ENGLAND COTTAGES WEARING THE GREEN.

NEW ENGLAND, February, 1869.

DEAR REVOLUTION: America must stop abusing New England. The cottages on the Hill are all white, and the blinds of the Celtic population all wear the Green. The hum of millions of spindles is music to my ear. For the workmen are happy at Lawrence. In all these large towns where thousands welcome me, war has been declared with England. War to the knife. Relentless war. The Belly and the Pocket are England's weakness.

THE PAUPERISM OF THE "WORLD."

There are no paupers at Lawrence, no houses of ill fame, no beggars, no keepers, but a flood of industrious humanity, well fed, well clothed, well cared for, well paid. Busy all the day and sleeping all the night. My Newark resolutions on Pauperism may be true, but where are the Paupers? The *World* furnished the statistics? Perhaps the paupers are in Boston or Lowell. They are not in Cambridge, Haverhill, Lawrence, Pautucket, Valley Falls, Derby, or other towns I have visited.

APOLOGIZING TO NEW ENGLAND.

Have I done New England an injustice? I am afraid so. They knocked me down in Boston in sixty-two, in Faneuil Hall at Sumner's meeting, and I am a devil to fight. Treat me fairly, I am a man. It is only Boston going down hill. The factory towns are going up. Stop abusing New England. The Irish and Germans live in their own houses.

DOWN WITH NEW YORK VICE AND UP WITH NEW ENGLAND VIRTUE.

I speak of Catholic virtue, a dozen children in a family, not of Protestant Restellism. I speak of Rum shop vice. Out of twelve hundred thousand people in New York there are only church seats for three hundred thousand. Hence whiskey murders, rum thieves, gin prostitutes, and Pot House drunkards. Get out of New York, ye idlers; go to the West or to a New England village. Get out of Boston, too, my Irish boys. Clear out of Philadelphia and Baltimore. There is a glorious day at hand. America will soon make clothes for all the world. But all ye Tentons and ye Celts leave the great cities and ho for a manufacturing town. New England has been belied. In ratio as the Democratic party has fallen, so prosperity has advanced in this industrial region.

THE FATAL POWER OF ALLITERATION.

The brilliant E. C. S., the womanly, the motherly, the eloquent Reformer, E. C. S.

is a word painter; she makes mosaic work. Her speeches are Gobelin tapestry. Hence she alliterates, and it has confounded her Philosophy. For instance, Free Soil, Free Land, Free Speech, Free Thought, Free Press led her on to say *Free Trade*. Our old friend Hovey gave fifty thousand dollars to women, negroes and Free Trade. W. P. kindly took forty-five thousand for negroes, and left women to be saved in Kansas by a "Copperhead." Will E. C. S. tell me what she means by Free Trade? Will she read Carey's Conundrums in this week's *REVOLUTION*? S. B. A.'s sharp conversation with the Financial Senator settles that question. Dear *REVOLUTION*, give me your hand. If I was a woman I would marry you. You are so full of noble purposes and brilliant thoughts.

DOWN WITH THE LUNATIC.

In a community of crazy people when the first sane man appears, they cry, *Seize the lunatic*.

No man who respects woman, and no woman who respects herself, desires or advocates suffrage outside of a few fanatics like Susan B. Anthony, or notoriety-hunters like George Francis Train, or popularity-seekers like Wilson and Wade.—*John Mullally's Metropolitan Record*.

J. M., I am surprised. Has Tammany drawn all the good there is out of you. I notice the *Record* is a Tammany organ. They admitted it for advertising the same day the Sham Squire got the *Irish-American* introduced. "*Notoriety-hunters*." Why, J. M., I advertise newspapers. They don't advertise me. I am better known than any journal. They write me for letters to make their journals sell. The *Sun* has increased ten thousand in two months because they published my letters. The *World* got fifteen thousand new subscribers while I was in jail. Look at the *Star* and the cheap press. See how they keep the run of Train. They know that Train means Ireland—and the Irish like Train, and Train likes the Irish. Tammany don't love one or the other. Has J. M. forgotten that I, too, am a Bohemian? That in 1859 that splendid speech of mine which he reported for the *N. Y. Herald* in our country, I wrote out myself, putting in all the cheers and the applause, as I always do when handing a speech to the reporters. J. M., you are with a bad lot. Tammany is very dead.

WHIPPING G. F. T. OVER E. C. S. SHOULDERS.

Abandoning the calm argumentative style, in which she excels, she has fallen into the scolding vein, mixed with not a little of the extravagance and rant for which the crazy Train is distinguished.—*Springfield Republican*.

Your Ludlow street experience has taught you no lesson, Samuel. I learned something in the Bastille. Why don't you go abroad and see something, S. B. Build ships, launch steamers, erect factories, organize Credit Mobiliers and Credit Fonciers, and make a Pacific railway. Then, perhaps, you too might have the reputation of being "crazy." A man anchors in a little country village with six bricks in his trousers and says to the big wheel of *THE REVOLUTION*, what a dust we make.

NAME HIM. J. S. G., NAME HIM.

A distinguished man in the government objected to sustaining a paper that carried the lunatic, George Francis Train, though he confessed he liked the other matter in *THE REVOLUTION*. The agent asked: "If you, sir, wished to publish a paper and could not for want of means, if George Francis Train would furnish you five thousand dollars, would you take it?" He replied by two dollars and his name on the subscription list.—*J. S. G., Rev. Wash. Cor.*

You may as well fall in, ye name-callers. I have got you all where Tony had the wedge. Twenty years before the people, it is almost time you specified your charges.

Noble, generous-minded man,
"Mountebank" and "charlatan,"
Match him, Horace, if you can.

You lie, you villain, you lie.
—*Stanza from a Famous Epigram.*

Already people begin to be respectful. Several have spoken to me whom I don't know. Others think there is method in my lunacy. Some notice the handwriting on the wall. An Omaha editor writes:

See my short editorial on Train's prophecy, six years ago, that Darcy McGee would go out of existence last year; with copious extracts showing why it would come to pass. Train is a prophet, and I candidly believe he is something more than human. Remember this is not enthusiasm or man-worship, but is a growing idea that is daily gaining converts in these parts. Not five minutes since, a gentleman repeated the same idea.

RESOLUTION PASSED AT LAWRENCE.

Is our country demented? Is everything rotten in America and sound in Denmark? Are all our statesmen idiots? What a good thing that was of E. C. S.—From Alfred the Great to Ulysses the Small. But who knows but what the sphinx may win yet. Our country can run alone. It is a down grade, and the impetus going down one Presidential term will carry the nation up the next grade, and so on down again. Like the Russian railway diversion in the German Tea-gardens. I will take a small bet that U. S. G. can't ride a single-wheel velocipede, with all his Bonner experience; or solve the problem, will the coming horse eat oats. This resolution, passed at Lawrence, last night is suggestive:

Resolved, That America officially recognizes her fallen position, and acknowledges her dishonored flag. When forty Senators and one hundred Congressmen give Paul Bagley, missionary, a letter to Seward for him to endorse over to Revordy Johnson, to act as a diplomatic Lazarus, asking for a few crumbs from Dives's table—in other words, America sends a beggar to ask England to liberate American citizens, instead of demanding them in a man-of-war.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

MRS. M. E. J. GAGE IN THE FIELD.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 15th, 1869.

Editors of the Revolution:

We had the pleasure in this town on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., of listening to a most excellent lecture by your able contributor, Mrs. Gage, on "The Lesson of the Hour," it being the fourth lecture of a course given in this place. It is not well to draw comparisons between public speakers, as all have their advocates, and all are not yet educated up to the point of "Woman's Rights" as at present demanded; but the subject was treated in a manner so able and forcible that it did not fall short of appreciation by the largest audience assembled during the season for a similar purpose in our spacious Hall. And the frequent bursts of applause gave evidence of the ability displayed in the discourse.

As the speaker retired after nearly an hour and a half, Dr. Hard immediately arose and moved an expression of thanks for the masterly manner in which the subject was set forth. It is to be regretted that this brief notice of success must suffice, but so numerous were the good points that it would necessitate an article too long for your columns to present them.

HOWARD.

Readers of *THE REVOLUTION* who have read the letters of Mrs. Gage on "Woman an Inventor" will readily understand the propriety of the above mention of her lecture. The harvest waits her sickle in a thousand fields. Let her be called!

The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, } Editors.
PARKER PILLSBURY,
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—How to SEND MONEY.—For large sums, checks on New York banks or bankers, made payable to the order of Susan B. Anthony.

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS

may be obtained at nearly every county seat, in all the cities, and in many of the large towns. We consider them perfectly safe, and the best means of remitting fifty dollars or less, as thousands have been sent to us without any loss.

REGISTERED LETTERS,

under the new system, which went into effect June 1st, are a very safe means of sending small sums of money where P. O. Money Orders cannot be easily obtained. Observe, the Registry fee, as well as postage, must be paid in stamps at the office where the letter is mailed, or it will be liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Buy and affix the stamp both for postage and registry, put in the money and seal the letter in the presence of the postmaster, and take his receipt for it. Letters sent in this way to us are at our risk.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ADVANCE

On Saturday last, the House of Representatives reached another vote on the Constitutional Amendment, and for the third or fourth time sent their patchwork back to the Senate for concurrence. The last motion accepted was by Mr. Bingham, thus:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any state on account of race, color, nativity, property, creed or previous condition of servitude.

On Monday, the Senate had another agony over it, but, as always before, to no purpose, making it constantly more and more certain that they have been tooling the foolish people all the while. Never was mountain so long in labor before. Never before was such a litter of tit-mice struggling in vain to get born. For what is the amendment, after all? It does not propose to enfranchise but half the citizens. Woman is ignored still, as fit companion only for Idiots, Lunatics, Paupers and Criminals? But the Amendment enfranchises nobody. It would not enfranchise Gabriel or a single angel before "the Great White Throne." If angels, fallen or otherwise, can, by any naturalization or other possibility, get the right to vote, the Amendment says they shall not be deprived of it. But how to get it is not prescribed, at least, by any provision now before Congress. The whole affair is a swindle from beginning to end, worthy the body that begot it.

Then as to the Tenure of Office bill. Nothing is plainer than that the intention is to so far hold in the President elect, as that he shall not greatly disturb those now in place, power and plunder. A gorging swarm that, had the Democratic party leaders the virtue and integrity of a grain of mustard seed, they could have hurled the whole of them into the consuming fire of popular indignation long ago. So, too, of the one other most important question of the national finances. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune wrote last Sunday, was it? that "enough has been gradually developed here to show that neither this Congress nor the one that is to be its immediate successor, intends to do anything to improve our financial condition. The disease has taken a chronic

form. Ever since the vote of last year arresting contraction, the wisdom of Congress on this subject has proved to be foolishness. This body had totally failed to show either an honest desire or an intelligent purpose. In the first place, it does not know, and in the next, it won't do as well as it knows." The same difficulty exists as to many other questions. Had not the republican party been re-enforced and reinvigorated, both morally and materially, by the better portion of the democracy, at the opening and during the progress of the war of rebellion, Jeff. Davis had been chief of the whole nation to-day. And but for that same element in the government at the present hour, it would be as powerless as Mexico or the shivered Indian tribes of the Rocky Mountains. Could Dix, Dickinson, Douglas and Gen. Butler, not to speak of General Cass and General Grant, have brought off with them from the ranks of the democracy, a very few more like themselves than did follow, thus weakening the rebel cause by so much on the one hand, and strengthening loyalty on the other, it is easy to believe our days of peace, plenty and prosperity would be far nearer than now, if not already in full fruition of enjoyment. P. P.

MRS. STANTON AND MISS ANTHONY AT THE WEST.

MRS. STANTON AND MISS ANTHONY went very innocently to the Chicago Convention, but the West has captured them and it is now uncertain when they will be released. Chicago proved a Pentecostal occasion, and yet it was but the opening of a grand system of operations, the end of which is not easy to calculate. Indeed one step so far, only leads to another. From one field they see over into others and all white for the harvest. At Chicago they were summoned to St. Louis. Before they had hardly decided to go there, a call came from the Illinois legislature to appear there and show cause for extending to Woman the right of Franchise. From St. Louis Miss Anthony was ordered to Kansas and Mrs. Stanton up the Mississippi to Galena and thence to Milwaukee, and so on and on until Mrs. Stanton writes that "the prairies seem all on fire."

The meeting at St. Louis, under the auspices of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Missouri, was one of the proudest ever held in that city. The German element, before the meeting, stood in doubt about the propriety of allowing woman the ballot, but from the tone of their very able journals subsequently, their skies have become all clear. Indeed the constant and efficient labors of the Missouri women themselves had well prepared the way for the visit and overpowering argument and persuasion of Mrs. Stanton. They had the week before presented themselves before their state legislature by a very able and earnest deputation and met with a most friendly and favorable reception. A copy of their report is before me, showing that they found the legislature and other officials in at least a most cordial and affable state of mind. Governor Stanard and Speaker Orrick met them at the railway station on their arrival, to escort them to their hotel. In the Senate they found but four hostile spirits and in the lower house their request was denied by a majority of only six. The report was drawn by Miss Phoebe H. Cousins, a young law student of great promise, and already well advanced in her professional studies. I will crowd it into the next Revolution if possible.

The West is now the seat of war, and operations there are so vigorous, and so full of hope, promise and assurance, too, that it is not easy to write or speak of anything else. P. P.

PROPER CONDITION OF WOMAN.

THE proper condition for a woman in all civilized countries is undoubtedly that of dependence upon somebody else for support. It is the office of men to earn a living by work; and in a perfect state of society men will earn all that is needed for the support of both sexes.

The New York Times has got so far. Really it is not a great advance to have made late in the afternoon of the nineteenth century. Woman can hardly feel complimented or honored by such a presentation of her "natural" feebleness, helplessness and worthlessness. With head, heart and hand to do, to be, and to suffer all that man can, and with at least forty centuries of mighty achievement already registered in her favor, in every department of human capability or possibility in government, religion, literature, art and arms, as well as in the more secluded callings of agriculture, manufacturing and domestic household affairs, it surely is anything but respectful or decent to now turn and charge her with such fearful "natural" imbecility as to be "dependent upon somebody else for support."

COST AND VALUE OF GOVERNMENT.

It costs New York city about nine thousand dollars a day and more than three millions a year to get itself governed; and yet the Times truly says, "private houses and stores are broken into and robbed, not only at night, but in broad daylight, and the thieves are rarely discovered, and still more rarely brought to justice; prisoners on their way to jail are forcibly rescued by their friends; quiet citizens are knocked down and robbed in frequented streets; witnesses against criminals are threatened with violence and death; jurymen are intimidated; and too vigilant police officers are mobbed and murdered. Apparently, we might almost as well shut up our courts, open all the prisons, and disband the police force, with so little effect is the administration of the law attended." What the Times says is doubtless true, but then the whole country is in much the same condition. We have a Congress and Federal Supreme Court also, and legislatures and courts, jails and prisons in every state, and more than forty thousand ordained ministers of religion, and just now they are reporting great special revivals in many places, with converts as drops of the morning, and yet crime and general insubordination never held such high carnival in this country as at the present hour. If the incoming administration do not arrest the wholesale system of plunder now carried on by Congress—either as principal or as accomplice with some of the most unscrupulous rings and gangs of marauders that ever preyed upon a government and public property and confidence—the petty plunderers and murderers now infesting both city, town and country will arm themselves with new courage, audacity and desperation, and the whole land must inevitably become Pandemonium, reeling in wild delirium to swift and deserved destruction.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.—It is always excellent. This week it is particularly so.

WHAT ANSWER?

THE *Kansas State Journal* defends Woman Suffrage thus: "Who was first to convey a pail of water at the recent fire at Topeka? A woman—Miss Sallie Young. Couldn't Sally Young carry a printed ballot as easily as a water-bucket?" The *Vineland Independent* says, a few years ago a fire broke out in a country village in New England. The men sallied out and fought long and desperately, but it soon became apparent that the destructive element was gaining ground. The women stood in their doors watching with intense anxiety the progress of the fire. No sooner did they perceive that it had overpowered the men than, armed with tubs, pots and kettles, they rushed through the deep snow to the rescue. New courage animated the weary and disheartened men. Double strength returned to their muscles. Not only this, but it might have been observed that the village pump freely poured forth its waters with a woman at the handle, and that the flames retreated before a dash of water from a woman's hands as well as from a man's. Nobody said anything about her right to stand at the pump-handle, or pass the buckets, or dash water upon the flames. She might work in any way, only that the pleasant village, with its peaceful homes, might not lie under the wintry stars that night, a heap of ashes. And so the village was saved, and saved by women. And so will be the country, now all on fire underneath, if it be ever saved at all.

VELOCEPIEDAD.—It is fully inaugurated and the *New York Sun* sees no reason, nor does THE REVOLUTION, why women shall not enjoy its benefits. The *Sun* adds:

We hear of velocipede schools for women, both in this city and in Brooklyn, though we do not know that one is yet actually established. With a short dress and trousers, such as are worn in women's gymnasia, a smart girl will find no difficulty in learning to manage the whirling wheels. We have also seen a bicycle of a pattern intended especially for their use, with the frame and saddle arranged in style that we dare say will become popular.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble long ago set the example to women in Massachusetts of riding *astride* on horseback. And as the velocipede can be ridden at first in no other possible way, the fashion worshipping and theatre going women and ladies will easily overcome all delicate scruples about the manner of riding, and soon conduct the whole sex into what will become a graceful, healthful, and useful exercise.

MOUNT VERNON (WESTCHESTER) WOMEN.—They are still in the field determined on their rights. It may be recollected that some months since they met the men in open meeting, headed by Mrs. MacDonald on the question of some new school houses, and showed that, owning more than half the real estate of the Precinct, and desiring the school houses too, they should have a vote on the subject. Another meeting was held last week at which the women appeared again and urged their claim, with a persistence that will ultimately, no doubt, be successful. Let the good example be followed elsewhere.

RELEASE OF COSTELLO AND WARREN.—Less than two months ago George Francis Train proclaimed as an ultimatum "release of Costello and Warren within sixty days, or war with England!" The captives are free.

THE TURKISH BATH.

WEEK before last I called attention to the Turkish Bath, treating of it mainly as a luxury and as a means for the most thorough cleanliness. Since that time, I have received various letters on the subject, all, with one exception, from persons of more or less experience in it as practitioners or patients, and who are earnest and eloquent advocates of it, not only on these grounds, but also as a most efficient agent for the treatment of disease. A gentleman in the State of Maine, Principal of a literary institution, adds another consideration in these words:

"I assure you I was highly pleased with the baths. I doubt if any one can speak of them too highly, so comfortable, refreshing and rejuvenating. Every clerk and business man should visit them weekly, at least. The laboring man would be able to make a rich return should his employer furnish a weekly ticket to the bath in addition to his wages."

On the other hand, Dr. Trall, well known as a champion of medical reform, of large professional experience, too, writes a letter strongly protesting against the whole system. He says: "There is no greater delusion abroad than the idea that curative 'virtues' or 'properties' exist in substances outside of the living organism; and that health, strength, or vitality can be imparted to it by alcohol, tonic medicines, electric machines, or the Turkish bath. It is precisely because of this delusion, that people everywhere, are killing themselves in their various attempts to heat, or stimulate, or manipulate diseases out." And again, the doctor says of the bath, "as a luxury or indulgence, experience is quite as pronounced in favor of liquor or tobacco as of it." Press of matter pertaining to the specialities of THE REVOLUTION, and its, at present, limited number of pages (an inconvenience, it is hoped, soon to be removed), only prevent giving the doctor's letter at length. His idea, however, that heat, electricity, and manipulation are means by which "people are everywhere killing themselves" will not prevent the "Humane Society for the recovery of drowned persons" from using a part of them at least, most vigorously; nor yet the doctors of all the medical schools, as well as the most skillful and practiced nurses, from resorting to them as a final resort in restoring consciousness, or retaining the last vital spark of existence.

Dr. Angell does not claim for the Turkish bath that it is a universal remedy for all disease, or that it is a *specific* in any disease, though he cures with it the severest cases of acute rheumatism, diphtheria, female weaknesses and derangements, besides other serious forms of bodily ailment.

As a means of arresting inebriation and the unconquerable appetite for tobacco, the almost inevitable satellite to the lurid fires of intemperance, he gives surprising examples. Among his regular patients at this moment are eminent medical men of the different schools who, surely, can have no motive for injuring themselves, or benefiting him. One of his recent patients, a lawyer, said, "The only unpleasant reflection I have on leaving the bath is, that I have been dirty for five and thirty years." Dr. Erasmus Wilson has somewhere said, "You may wash the whole surface daily; still the amount of dead skin which will accumulate on the body in a single week, would, if dried, make a ball the size of your fist." Whoever has carefully observed all the processes of the shampooing-room, can easily believe him. Each of the seven million pores of the skin is a little froth-

ing mouth, and not much need come from a single one, all doing their duty, to make that amount.

"Boston Notions" include the Turkish bath. The city has two, one at 17 Essex street, the other 1427 Washington street, patronized by her best citizens of every profession and calling, and including ladies as well as gentlemen, the number increasing every year; and claiming far more as remedial agency, than does Dr. Angell.

The Goth and Vandal invasion and sack of Rome stove down the magnificent baths erected by the Caesars, and from which came through the Mahometan nations what is now known over the civilized world as the Turkish Bath. The Russian bath most resembles it, and both are now suitors alike for public favor. Experience will test their merits, for the Scripture hour now is, when "the fire shall try every man's work, of what sort it is." In "the good time coming" and coming fast, every well-arranged house will have its own bath, Turkish or otherwise, all sufficient to promote cleanliness and prevent disease (the true secret and use of the Turkish bath), and a kind and degree of health and happiness to-day unknown, shall bless the whole family of mankind.

P. P.

WORTHY EXAMPLE.—The *New Orleans Times* says the widow of the most distinguished of the Lieutenant-Generals of the Confederate army, who before the war possessed great wealth and had been reared from infancy in the midst of every enjoyment and luxury, is now a member of a young ladies' school in that city. We are glad to learn that the estimable lady referred to has had every encouragement to persevere in her entirely new pursuit. She has already been preceded in the same career by a near relative of Mr. Jefferson Davis and who, too, has been made a widow by the war and thrown on her own resources for support. Nevertheless, and despite her delicate organization and want of previous training, this lady has set to work so zealously to qualify herself for the duties of teacher, that she is at the head of one of the most successful schools for young people in the First District. These are but two out of multitudes of southern women who, rising superior to adverse circumstances, are illustrating the true dignity of human nature better a thousand times than they ever could under the enervating, debasing and depraving influences of slavery, no matter how great their wealth or favorable their opportunities.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—It has been said that girls were to be admitted to this institution next year; but here is what the *Ithaca Journal*, on the spot, says about it:

If the ladies in question, or any other ladies, present themselves next fall for the purpose of entering the University they will meet disappointment. No one has any authority from Mr. Cornell to give currency to any such intimations. Ladies will not be admitted next fall, nor for many falls to come, if ever. At present the faculty and trustees are nearly unanimous in their opinion that the admission of women to the University is impracticable.

SLOW PAYING OF DEBTS.—The National debt is officially reported at \$2,556,205,658, showing an apparent increase of over fifteen millions during January. We owe more and have less cash than a month ago. A private concern would go under with such a prospect. The nation can't stand it always. Nothing could.

WAGES OF WOMAN COCKS.

THE New York *Sun*, source of light on a thousand things, says "time was when this class of domestics received about the same wages as chambermaids and waitresses, but now, while the latter get but \$10 to \$12 per month, the former command all the way from \$15 to \$40, according to their skill and experience." The *Sun* thinks, too, that no woman who has any talent for the business and is willing to learn it thoroughly, need wait for a place almost on her own terms. That is very true, but those who are thus fortunate can and will generally do a better thing for themselves than be any body's maid, cook or otherwise. The evil is deeper than is generally supposed. Most of the cooking is an abomination in the cities, and the country needs reform almost as much. But until mistresses themselves and their daughters take hold of the business under some form of family or perhaps wider co-operation, and put thought and science into it, the very highest kind of culture, the world will continue to be poisoned as in the past.

WOMAN'S NATURAL PROTECTOR.—So much has been said of man as the natural protector of woman, that I saved up last week a budget of instances where that protective providence has been most strikingly exhibited of late, intending to present them to the readers of the *Revolution*. Only one, however, from the *Cincinnati Commercial* can find place to-day, and that not by any means the worst, as follows:

Several days ago a girl about fourteen years of age named Sarah Vansickle, came to Columbus, Ohio, from gloveport, in search of employment. Being unacquainted with city life she was easily deceived, and, soon after her arrival, was engaged by a man who, under pretence of hiring her to wait on his sick wife, took her to a house of ill-fame, but refusing to prostitute herself, she was driven away, and then taken to another house of the same character. The keeper of this house, having a little soul left, tried to persuade her to return to her home. She left this house only to be followed by a party of ruffians, who determined to ruin her. One of them engaged her to work for him, and as soon as they were on the outskirts of the town, attempted to outrage her person. Her cries brought assistance, and she was brought to the city. The next day a man who heard her story, while pretending to be a friend to her, took her into the woods east of town, and, with the assistance of another scoundrel, again attempted her ruin. Her screams brought a German, who found her bleeding at the nose and mouth. One of the men attempted to gag her, while the other threatened to kill the German, who became frightened, and left to get her assistance; but when he returned the men and girl were gone. The girl afterwards went to the house of Lieutenant Bush, of the police, and stated that she had escaped from the men. She was then, at her own request, sent to the county infirmary; but measures will be taken to have her removed to the Home of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. This is the most diabolical outrage of the season.

SHALL FASHIONABLE WOMEN VOTE?—The Chicago *Post* says no, even after the recent triumphant Convention there. But then he gives his reason. He says they take to trinkets and ornaments just like savage nations that only hunt, fish, and make war, and eat their enemies, and sometimes one another. Such, the *Post* thinks, shouldn't vote.

MR. CHARLES L. REMOND and Miss MAUD MOLSON are lecturing in the Mohawk Valley on Impartial Suffrage. An Illion paper speaks in the very highest terms of their meetings in that wide-awake little city.

A GROUNDLESS SUSPICION.

DEAR MISS ANTHONY: In several German papers I read that in the Woman's Rights Conventions at Washington and Chicago expressions were used which indicate that the "radical" American ladies and their friends have nativistic sentiments, and are especially opposed to German "infidels." Not having found a single proof for this accusation in English papers, and suspecting that it is only an invention of mean German party-servants for deterring their countrymen from participating in the Woman's Rights movement, I cannot let pass what I consider a calumny to the character and a depreciation of the intellect of the American ladies, without testing its value before the public. As far as I know, you, personally, at least, are aware that just the "infidels" are the most zealous advocates of Woman's Rights among the Germans, because they are the only really radical and independent friends of truth; that they have striven for this important reform, as for the abolition of slavery, the past eighteen years, and that they have more advanced views on the subject than any other people. I hope we will show this in time by translations from our writings, and am sorry that the editors of *THE REVOLUTION* do not understand German.

Your friend,

KARL HEINZEL,
Editor of the *Pionier*.

Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 16, 1869.

The editor of the *Pionier* claims a little more for his radical German brethren than the experience of *THE REVOLUTION* warrants. But nothing can be farther from the truth than that it, or any connected with it, have a particle of "nativistic" preference, to the detriment of the humblest human being on the globe.

P. P.

WHAT AILS THE INDIAN.—It is perhaps no use to say anything about it, but Mr. Garfield, M. C. of Ohio, divulges a world of truth in the following extract of a letter he received from an army officer who has been many years in the Territories:

I speak what I know when I say that of every dollar appropriated by Congress for the Sioux during the last ten years, eighty cents have been stolen—only twenty cents reaching the Indians. In 1859, when the affiliated tribes were brought from Texas, a large sum was paid for moving them, although they moved without aid. They were settled on the Washita and fed by the government until the rebellion broke out. They never exceeded twenty-five hundred in number; yet they were mustered on paper at from five to eight thousand. The contract was let to feed them one pound of beef and one pound of flour per soul daily. Texas cattle not averaging over four hundred pounds net were issued to them at eight hundred pounds; and although the contract called for good merchantable flour, yet during the year and a half I was there, the Indians never saw an ounce of flour. The agents gave them shorts and middlings, while the government paid for flour.

NEW GERMAN PAPER.—An organization of ladies and gentlemen has just been completed in this city for the purpose of publishing a new German Weekly called *Nebe Zeiu* (New Era). Its Motto is: Equal Rights for All, which will explain satisfactorily the purpose and intention of the association. Shares at \$5 each are issued, so as to insure as general a participation as possible in the enterprise, and the cost of the paper will be \$3 yearly. First class contributors here and in Europe are engaged. President of the Association, Mrs. Lilienthal, 183 Rivington st.; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Wendt, Bloomfield st., Hoboken, and Corresponding Secretary, E. W. Hoerber, M.D., 248 West 36th st., to whom communications may be directed.

VIRTUE IN HIGH PLACES.—Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, the Crown Princess of Prussia, is said to be a strong Woman's Rights woman, and entertains advanced views on all social, educational, and theological subjects.

MRS. STANTON IN ST. LOUIS.

THE Germans of Missouri are captivated both by the argument and the womanly dignity and manner of Mrs. Stanton. The following, translated from the *Westliche Post*, is but a specimen of their commendatory expression:

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the apostle of Woman Suffrage, came yesterday from the great Chicago Convention and was received in East St. Louis by a Committee of the Woman's Right's Society of that place.

In the evening she spoke at the Mercantile Library on the recently so much beloved, and so well ventilated theme, "Woman Suffrage." She was dressed in black, and wore a red shawl loosely around her shoulders. It cannot be denied that Mrs. Stanton is a very elegant speaker for the rights of woman. Her statements are clear and logical, and so far from being uninteresting, are spiced with striking remarks and brilliant wit. We must confess that to us they are convincing.

Her whole appearance is still more eloquent than her words. She is of an advanced age, natural curls of snow white hair, frame her mild, beautiful face. Her whole manner expresses dignity and repose, a gentleness and mildness which are all the more an agreeable surprise, as one naturally expects to find women of such tendencies, either yellow and thin, or morose old maids, or at least without beauty, because of their unwomanly predilections which are void of all charm.

Mrs. Stanton is the mother of five sons. On their account she wants the dram shops closed, and thinks if woman had the right to vote, this great work would be sooner accomplished.

Mrs. Stanton spoke of the long acknowledged and well established fact, that the social intercourse of the sexes is very advantageous to both. She said that woman should be so educated that man, whether he wishes or not, will ascend the ladder of intelligence. She explained that every being dependent on another for support, is a slave, therefore woman to-day is a slave. The only means for a radical emancipation is to invest her with equal rights with man. She spoke of woman's being denied the right to her just wages. The house work (in her own family) is not taken into the account. The husband asserts that he earns all, while it is true that woman contributes as well, to the support of the family by her administration of the house department, and therefore she should claim equal rights with man.

The lecture, which was dignified throughout, was received by the audience with decided approbation, and the speaker was often interrupted with loud applause.

We are convinced that if woman had more such eloquent intercessors as Mrs. Stanton, her claims for equal rights would be recognized (if not immediately) at no distant day.

FOOLISH AND WICKED.—While starvation and crime abound on every hand, frightful in both kind and degree, the wedding anniversary of B. F. Allen, the Des Moines millionaire, and his wife, on the 29th ult., was the grandest and most brilliant affair ever held in the Northwest. Twelve hundred invitations were issued, large parties being present from Chicago, St. Louis, Davenport, and Burlington. \$2,000 worth of flowers were used in decorating the apartments, and the supper was prepared at a cost of \$6,000, the central bouquet of the banquet board alone costing \$700.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—In one of the districts of Mexico, a party favorable to the doctrine of dividing the property of the rich among the poor is becoming popular and much "unpleasantness" is the natural consequence. In this country the question rather is how the little property the poor have, among the rich. A rather too liberal interpretation of the text, "from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—The ladies of the harem of the Viceroy of Egypt, it is said, are hereafter to enjoy the freedom of the streets, on foot or in open carriages.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION IN KANSAS.

At the recent Suffrage Convention in Topeka, the following resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That now when the question of negro enfranchisement is virtually settled, we will make the enfranchisement of the women of the state paramount to every other question of political and party interest.

Resolved, That the vote in 1867, for striking the word "male" out of our State constitution—one-third of the entire vote of the state—without the aid of money or the inducement of office, proves that the question of Impartial Suffrage has a stronger hold upon the convictions of the people of Kansas than any other question that can be presented to them.

Resolved, That we are ambitious to have our state first in the front rank of the states of this nation to recognize the citizenship of woman.

Resolved, That we will continue to affirm and proclaim that in withholding from them the ballot, the women of our country are most wrongfully, without any reasons, and even against reasons that are prompted by expediency, despoiled of a right which men hold dear above all other rights, and which is just as valuable to women as it is to men ; that it is a shame and disgrace to the men of Kansas, that the women are taxed heavily—in some instances even the larger part of the substance of widows being consumed to support offices to which they are ineligible, officers who must always be men, and measures which are in many instances opposed to their interests ; and that our government will never be pure, and peaceful, and strong, until men and women go hand in hand in the political as well as the social and religious walks of life.

A SOLEMN ENQUIRY.

THE Boston *Congregationalist* wants to know of THE REVOLUTION whether the battle for Woman's Rights, if there is to be one, is to be fought inside or outside of the Bible, and whether these new apostles hold themselves to be Christians or Infidels. The editors of THE REVOLUTION very well remember when the same question was raised as to the Scripture argument for slavery ; and when every Evangelical Doctor of Divinity in the nation, so far as known, was an apologist for slavery on Bible authority, pleading New Testament as well as Old. Every popular Theological Institution in the land had champions in this divine defence of the diabolical institution. But where is that bloody Moloch to-day, with all its worshippers, and its defenders from patriarchal, prophetic and apostolic example ? Where, O *Congregationalist* !

WHICH IS BEST.—A colored woman of Columbia, South Carolina, gave over five hundred dollars toward building a church, raising the money by renting her house and living in a shanty herself ; and Mrs. Theodore Mess, wife of the treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, wore at the New York Charity Ball lace and diamonds estimated at \$30,000. Her lace flounce cost \$8,000. Here is Charity in two forms. Which will be most acceptable to him who once in a Judean Temple contrasted the gifts of the rich as they cast them into the treasury, with the widows "two mites" ?

WESTERN MOVEMENTS.—They are of absorbing interest at this moment. The newspaper public are now seeing the proprietor and senior editor of THE REVOLUTION for themselves, and are as lavish in praise of them as heretofore in denunciation. And the calls and invitations they are constantly receiving to give lectures or attend conventions all the way from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, show how well their work, too, is beginning to be appreciated.

INCOMPETENCY OF WOMAN.

THE Lawrence (Wis.) *Enterprise*, was left at the beginning of the war without a single type setter. The Editor not being a printer, to stop the paper seemed inevitable, as not a printer could be had for love, patriotism or money. In this emergency Misses Emelia and Fanny Decker, relatives of the Editor, volunteered to go into the office and do what they could to save the paper from the inevitable alternative of suspending publication—the former giving up the school she was teaching for that purpose. At this time they did not even "know the boxes," and there was no one from whom they could obtain instruction. Incredible as it may seem to those acquainted with the intricacies of the "art preservative," they succeeded in getting out the paper the week following, and not an issue has been missed since. During all these years, the *Enterprise* says, they have remained in the office, unaided and alone ; have set all the type, corrected proof, made up the forms, put the paper to press and worked it off, mailed it, cast rollers, and turned out job work that we will be content to keep as specimens of what we can do. If this be not a sermon in support of woman's fitness for the practical affairs of life, we never have heard of one. Would there be great risk to the safety of our institutions, in giving such women the ballot ?

A MOST REASONABLE QUESTION.—The N. Y.

World asks : Can any valid reason be offered for keeping our public libraries closed on Sundays ? There are hosts of persons in the city who do not wish to attend church, and who, having a day of leisure would like to use it in reading ; having no libraries of their own and finding public libraries shut, they are compelled to pass the day in listlessly wandering around the town or in drinking saloons which the city government of course supposes to be shut. Men and boys cannot be compelled to go to church, were there churches enough to hold them, as there are not by at least one half, and since many of them are unwilling to go there, why should libraries be closed and they deprived of one of the best means of culture—quiet reading ? There is no reason why a wise churchman even should object to other folk's reading on Sunday, especially when the alternative is what it is in New York.

MORE OPPOSITION.—It is to be hoped the women will know sometime out of how many hungry jaws they must snatch their right of suffrage if they ever get it. It seems there is a suffrage movement on foot in Massachusetts to place the ballot in the hands of young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one. It has received the endorsement of Wendell Phillips, Franklin Haven, Benj. E. Bates, Geo. C. Richardson, and other prominent citizens of Massachusetts. Lecturers are in the field in behalf of the "movement." Clubs are being formed with large accessions of members.

CABINET MAKING.—A large "delegation" of the ablest men in the Western States and Territories have arrived in Washington, for the purpose of presenting the name of the Hon. Alex. Delmar, recently Director of the Bureau of Statistics, for the position of Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Grant. The women will all like this, Mr. Delmar being, like Chief-Justice Chase, favorable to their employment to clerkships at equal pay with men.

PROPERTY REPRESENTATION.

THE pending Constitutional Amendment strikes at about all disqualifications for suffrage, only if the citizen be "male" and not a rebel. Educational tests, as now required in some states, and property tests in others, are alike disregarded. Dr. Hopkins, in his late work on Moral Science, treats of the latter in manner as follows :

"There is a right of representation which in this country has received but little attention or favor as yet, but which may in time be found essential to the existence of popular government, and that is the representation of property as distinct from the representation of persons."

The learned doctor instances the cases of women and of resident aliens, who are taxed without representation, and adds : "This withholding of representation from tax-paying women, and at the same time requiring them to contribute equally with men to the ordinary expenses of government, already strikes the common mind as injustice ; and it may be that the growing interests of civilization will one day require that these two bases of representation shall be separated, and that one branch of the legislature shall represent property, and be chosen by those who contribute towards the expense of maintaining government, and that all such shall be allowed to take part in the government to that extent, whatever may be their nationality, race or sex. Of the equity of such representation there can be no question. Government is supported wholly by property ; the larger portion of legislation respects property, and it may readily happen in communities like the city of New York, where irresponsible and destitute foreigners are constantly made voters, that great insecurity and oppression should result from subjecting property to the control of mere numbers."

MRS. STANTON IN ST. LOUIS.—The Missouri *Republican* contains a long account of Mrs. Stanton's lecture in St. Louis, on Monday evening of last week, beginning thus :

Mrs. Stanton's appearance and demeanor were such as to command the attention of all who heard her—her dignified way of dealing with the subject and her sincerity, as manifested by her tone and speech, convinced all that she was treating with a question which she felt and believed to be of vital importance to the country. She was introduced to the audience by Mrs. Francis Minor, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of the state of Missouri.

The *Republican* adds after closing with Mrs. Stanton : At the close of Mrs. Stanton's speech, Miss Susan B. Anthony addressed the audience in a speech of some length. The principal idea which she advanced was, that our laws are based upon the theory that woman cannot support herself. This she denounced in toto. She claimed that woman can and ought to support herself, and that young ladies ought not to live with the idea that their principal object of life is to get married so that they can have somebody to support them. After appealing to the audience to subscribe for THE REVOLUTION, the assembly was dismissed.

A BAD WORD.—The Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate* says the word *white* is one of the most mischievous words in the language when used in constitutions and legal enactments. It is of the same class as the word "male" used in the same connections. Both are utterly obnoxious to the truly radical and progressive mind. The *Advocate* adds, we are glad to see an effort made to strike the word "white" out of our Illinois school laws. When our convention meets to revise the State constitution we want to see both these discriminating words white and male left out.

WHEN there are no more kings, there will be no more war.—Victor Hugo.

True. When class legislation is at an end, when Capital no longer dominates over Labor, when the world becomes a republic, and human equality is acknowledged, then we shall have peace. "Let us have peace."

HIGHLY ILLUSTRATIVE.—A Paris newspaper describes a recent occurrence in this way, illustrating, not only its own, but a very common estimate of woman in many places:

On Saturday, an accident, which might have been attended with sad results, took place in this city (Paris). A bricklayer, having lost his balance, fell from the sixth story of a house to the street. Fortunately two women who were chatting on the sidewalk, received the falling man on their heads and broke his fall. The bricklayer was taken up safe and sound. The bystanders shuddered to think that but for a lucky chance the accident might have cost him his life. The two women were instantly killed."

A NEW SUASION.—Moral and legal suasion failing to uproot the liquor traffic in Clyde, Ohio, the women have organized an association called a Knitting Machine, which, without warning, marches into a drinking or billiard saloon, takes possession of the seats and quietly settles down to knitting, their avowed purpose being to "knit all the liquor-sellers out of town." In one saloon, however, the regular customers began smoking in the most furious manner, and the ladies were fairly or unfairly smoked out.

THE PORTLAND PRESS says it knows that several prominent members of the Maine Legislature are eager to do all that is possible to bring about Woman Suffrage in that state. And **THE REVOLUTION** is glad to recognize in the *Portland Press* an able and efficient advocate of the same good cause, as well now, as when its late most estimable proprietor, Mr. Foster, had his hand on its helm.

UNGUARDED REMARK.—The *Star in the West* denies that Rev. Olympia Brown is about to be married, and attributes the report to "an unguarded remark of George Francis Train." The remark was, "we want more Olympia Browns;" certainly very true, even if not well guarded. The baseless rumor, however, was long anterior to the remark of Mr. Train.

SENSIBLE.—The *N. Y. Express* says of Madam Moore, who has just killed herself by over exertion in walking, all such feats as hers, and as Weston's, are entirely useless; they do no service to humanity, and, like the trapeze, and tight rope, and other promoting causes of suicide, would be better abandoned than observed.

THE religious papers announce that in Arizona there are "thirty-five thousand Indians who have never been instructed in the principles of the Christian religion." What proportion of the American Congress gives any evidence that their education has not been equally neglected?

WOMEN AS THEATRE MANAGERS.—No less than six of the chief London theatres are said to be now under the management of ladies. Miss Herbert manages the St. James theatre, Mrs. Alfred Mellon is directress of the Adelphi, Miss Marie Wilton manages the Prince of Wales, Miss Oliver the Royalty, and Miss Hazlewood, Sadler's Wells.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MISSOURI.—The meetings to promote it are numerous, the attendance is increasing and the interest becomes more and more intense. The meeting in St. Louis on Saturday before last was the largest ever yet held there.

SHAMELESS WASTE.—The lace flounces worn by some of the ladies at the recent Charity ball, were valued at three hundred dollars a yard. One yard of lace would build a comfortable cottage for a poor family and two would feed the family for two years far better than many live now. Charity may cover a multitude of sins, but what can coversuch lace-clad sinners?

A NEW SUITOR FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.—Miss Cora Richardson, a young lady recently settled as an artist in New York, has on exhibition at Mr. Snedcor's art gallery a portrait which deservedly attracts attention. Miss Richardson will only have to mix patience and perseverance with her colors and success is sure.

KILLING THE ANIMALS.—A correspondent thinks **THE REVOLUTION** should have rebuked the two women who killed the deer in Iowa the other day with fire shovels. That depends on the quality of the venison. Shooting may be more *manful* than shoveling, but the bleeding and dressing afterwards are the main things. That is, if animals are to be killed at all for food.

WHY NOT?—Maud D. Malsom, so say the papers, a young and, if report is true, a brilliantly educated female of sable hue, has been impelled, by the success of her white sister Anna E. Dickinson, to take the field and is giving lectures in Western New York.

MORE MISTAKEN CHARITY.—Mrs. Mary P. Harris, of Manchester, N. H., has given one thousand dollars to found a scholarship in Dartmouth College, to be called the Harris Scholarship. Women have educated many young men to little, and some to good purpose; but when will they remember the young of their own sex as generously?

BACK TRACKS.—Judge Bailey, in the Kansas legislature, has offered propositions to so amend the constitution as to allow all citizens of proper age and qualifications to vote, who are liable to bear arms or who pay taxes. A poor show that for the honorable judge, after the Governor in his Message had recommended extension of the right to all citizens, irrespective of color or sex.

TOO LATE.—Just as we go to press, (Tuesday) comes a long letter from Mrs. Stanton, written at St. Louis five days ago, too late of course, for this paper—a circumstance the less to be regretted considering that it is so filled with interesting accounts of Western operations.

MRS. DR. S. C. WHITE, who has been East for some months, sails to-day for San Francisco, carrying with her the kindly wishes of the friends of Progress. Mrs. White's success in California and Oregon, as Missionary and physician, warrants her a welcome greeting on her return.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—All our back numbers are gone, and we can hereafter supply the paper to subscribers from the date of their subscriptions only.

THE RAJAH of Jeypore has two thousand wives. He beats King Solomon by one-half,

LETTER TO MR. PERHAM OF MAINE.

SIR: You propose in your bill relating to the pension law to withhold pensions from "women who live in prostitution or concubinage." The spirit of tyranny which induces the strong to oppress the weak, caused the rebellion. In that war fell the natural guardians of the homes of the unfortunate class you mention in your bill. Indirectly, they became the subjects of that same tyranny by being deprived of adequate support for themselves and children. Thus tyranny brought destitution, and destitution opened the door of crime, and you propose to oppress these unfortunates still more. Let us have equal laws for all men and women. Now, bring in a bill withholding pensions from males, who are guilty of like crimes, and another reaching all men who receive government emoluments who are guilty of breaking the seventh commandment. We have put up with man's inhumanity to woman for about six thousand years, and now we intend to show a slight resistance. Divide with us the offices and professions, and their rewards. Give us endowments for universities and Colleges. Open to us those already in existence. Give us the power to help make laws, and we will see that a licentious man is put upon the same social level that his female victim is. We will distribute the occupations of life in such a way that every woman can earn a living, and not be forced into a life of shame from necessity. No doubt, Mr. Perham, you view this world through uncontaminated eyes, and so have little sympathy with any of its wretched inhabitants. If you wish to tax crime, *begin* on the man's side.

Yours truly, KATE E. ALEXANDER.
Birmingham, Mich.

CONGRESSIONAL.

PAY OF FEMALE CLERKS.

HOUSE, FEB. 15.—Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 454) concerning the compensation of women employed in the several Executive Departments; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Brooks—I suggest it should go to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Speaker—The question on referring it to a standing committee has priority.

The question being put on referring the joint resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary, there were—ayes 60, nays 23, no quorum voting.

Mr. Brooks—I think the Committee on Appropriations is the more appropriate one.

Mr. Cullom—Let the resolution be read.

The joint resolution was accordingly read. It provides that women employed in the several Departments shall receive the same compensation as men when they perform the same or equivalent service for the government.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio—I have no objection to referring it to the Committee on Appropriations.

The joint resolution was accordingly so referred.

LAURENCE STERNE, who never aspired to the reputation of special morality, once wrote: "I never drink; I cannot afford it; it costs me three days, the first in sinning, the second in suffering, the third in repenting."

But how about those who never repent?

"OUT OF THE MOUTH," &c., &c.—A certain Mile. Marie, in Paris, who is without either arms or legs, sews, embroiders, and writes by means of her mouth. The *Figaro*, which confirms this phenomenon from ocular demonstration, says that nothing can be more wonderful than to see this young girl, whose face is very pretty, threading a needle and using her scissors by means of her lips.

LITERARY.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY, like Putnam's, praises itself, and, perhaps better yet, is praised by Putnam's. It appeals to young women, too, now, as well as men, a good improvement. It complains too, and with reason (as might THE REVOLUTION), that its "Brothers of the press" borrow from its pages liberally, but give no credit, frequently. "Do as you would be done by," is a good rule in this matter. "Will not our brothers of the press," as well as brother Packard's, bear this in mind? Address, S. S. Packard, 937 Broadway. One dollar a year.

BUT best of all for children, is the *The Nursery*, A Monthly magazine for youngest readers. Only \$1.50 a year. John L. Shorey, 13 Washington street, Boston. The American Tract Society itself could hardly do a better work than to disseminate it wherever there is a garden of young immortals. Blessed are the children to whom it is sent.

LOCKE. *Some Thoughts on Education*, by John Locke. New York: Schenckhorn & Co., 14 Bond street, publishers of the American Educational Monthly; and who propose a series of works on the same general subject in cheap form for wide circulation. Locke is an old authority, his dedication of this work bearing date, March 7th, 1690; but he certainly speaks many words of wisdom on the subject. The book, or rather pamphlet, contains 192 pages, at 15 cents, or 20 when sent by mail.

THE Brooklyn Monthly. Horace W. Lowe & Co., 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn. A new enterprise, but that promises well in the first issue (March). Two dollars a year; but to any person sending it two subscribers for THE REVOLUTION, with the money (four dollars), it will be sent free. And the same for several other New York Journals, including weekly *Tribune*, *Times*, *Post*, and others, about which more will be said hereafter.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. Ann Arbor, published by the students, and, in the main, conducted wisely and well. It may see that it is mistaken in calling Mr. Alcott, author of "The Tablets," "an absorber of ideas, not an originator."

AMERICAN HOMOEOPATHIC OBSERVER. Detroit, Mich. Dr. E. A. Lodge, general editor, 51 Wayne street. Two dollars a year, in advance.

PUTNAM for March needs no praise in THE REVOLUTION. "Whoever patronizes or reads magazine literature may well begin with this. Four dollars a year, with generous discounts to clubs. It has an eye to every step in human progress in both hemispheres; as witness the following:

"INDUSTRIAL WOMEN IN GERMANY.—The Industrial Fair of the 'Women's Union' of Germany is now open in Berlin. Contributions have been forwarded from all parts of Germany, from Switzerland and France. In addition to all varieties of purely feminine labor, such as embroidery, sewing and knitting work, millinery and artificial flowers, art is represented by paintings in oil and water-colors, on wood and glass, and modelling in plaster and other substances. There are also boots, shoes, umbrellas, epaulettes, artificial teeth, steel-pens, and anatomical preparations made by women. This first exhibition of woman's industry in Germany is an illustration of the capacity of the sex to succeed in many branches of labor which are not yet opened to it; and the main object of the Union is to enlarge the field of industry, and thereby improve the condition of woman. The Crown-Princess of Prussia is one of the patrons of the movement."

THE GOSPEL OF GOOD AND EVIL. Boston: Banner of Light Office, 153 Washington street. New York: 544 Broadway. Messrs. White and Co. have published elegant books before, but none, I think, comparable to this. If the soul and spirit are as beautiful as the body, there will be little to mend by any new birth. It consists of one hundred and thirty-two short essays, designed to illustrate the nature and uses of the various evils which are supposed to afflict mankind and the world. The principal questions seem to be, "How can we reconcile evil with the attributes of Omnipotent wisdom and goodness," and, "could not the same purposes have been effected without evil?" Disciples of John Baptist, John Calvin, John Wesley, or even John Murray, it is to be feared, will not be greatly edified by it; but a greater than any or all of these, said many things which are not out of place when reproduced in this book.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY, for the Third Session of the XLth Congress of the United States of America. Compiled by Ben. Perley Poore, clerk of printing records. Washington: Government printing office.

A most elaborate work of 116 pages, containing everything important about government affairs and officials at Washington, even to interesting sketches of all the members of Congress; view of the Capitol; perfect plan of the Senate Chamber and Representatives Hall, and nameless and numberless other things pleasant to know about, by all who have curiosity that way. As the wrapper was torn off before it came to hand, the sender must receive unnamed, most sincere and hearty thanks for this kindly consideration of THE REVOLUTION.

THE WESTERN MONTHLY, devoted to literature, biography, and the interests of the West. Chicago: Reed and Tuttle, 114 Madison st. \$2.00 per annum, 25 cts. single copy.

An excellent beginning for a first-class journal, which the west needs and which seems every way worthy of support. It has not yet spoken out on the one progressive idea of the age, but seems to stand on feet of its own, and will, no doubt, give good account of itself. Its wisest policy, in only a business point of view, will be to lead the popular sentiment on every great question of reform.

THE FOUR PILLARS OF TEMPERANCE, by John W. Kirtan. New York: National Temperance Society, 173 William st.

Here is a pretty little Temperance volume of 349 pages exhibiting the strength of the divine principle by the pillars on which it rests, namely: the pillar, 1, of Reason 2, of Science, 3, of Scripture and 4 of Experience. Under these four divisions, the cause of temperance is very ably considered and defended.

PETER'S PARLOR COMPANION for the Flute, Violin and Piano. Price \$3.00 per year. Single copies 30 cts. Mailed to city and foreign subscribers for \$3.12. Consisting of sixteen pages of music, review size, arranged for the Flute and Violin, with Piano accompaniment ad lib., or for two Violins, or may be used as Flute or Violin Solos, if desired.

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PETER'S MONTHLY GLEE HIVE. Price \$3.00 per year. Single copies 30 cts. Mailed to city and foreign subscribers for \$3.12. Address J. L. Peters, 198 Broadway, New York.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, under the auspices of the Chicago Sunday School Union. Chicago: Adams Blackman and Lyon, 156 Randolph st. \$1.50 in advance.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN MONITOR. Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Editor and Proprietor. \$1.00 per annum. An excellent magazine as far as it goes, but in seven years it should have become a little more Revolutionary.

THE BENEDICT TIME WATCH

THE enterprising firm of Benedict Brothers have now ready at their "up-town" establishment, 691 Broadway, an extensive and elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for the Fall trade of 1868, to which they invite the attention of the readers of "THE REVOLUTION" and all others who desire a perfect TIME-KEEPER. Their stock comprises the various grades of the American Waltham and the choicest imported watches. They have also, in addition, a fine quality of watch which they have named the "Benedict Time Watch," they having the supervision of the manufacture of the movements, which are of nickel, which has proved to be a metal more durable than brass or other compound metals, and less liable to contraction or expansion by the fluctuating character of the temperature of this climate. This movement gives greater accuracy and requires less repairs than the others. Their stock of American Watches is unrivalled. All the various grades may be found at their counters at the lowest prices, regulated and in every respect warranted. The Messrs Benedict Brothers have secured their reputation and extensive patronage by a strictly honorable course in conducting their business, selling the best of goods at fair prices. We feel safe in commending this establishment to the consideration of our readers, and would say to all, if you want a good, reliable Watch, go to Benedict Brothers, up town, 691 Broadway.

AN EAST AS WELL AS WEST.—There are eight million acres of unoccupied land in the State of Maine.

Financial Department.

THE REVOLUTION.

VOL. III.—NO. 8.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—America versus Europe—Gold, like our Cotton, FOR SALE. Greenbacks for Money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for AMERICAN Steamships and Shipping. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omahato San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND. A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor, and keep bright the chain of friendship between them and their Father Land.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

AGAIN QUOTING HENRY C. CAREY THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

WHEN one can find so many ideas in so few words as are contained in Carey's letters to Gen. Grant on our Financial affairs, they should have the benefit of the great circulation of THE REVOLUTION. He gives a vivid picture of America on the door-steps of the war:

Had it been possible on the 4th of March, 1861, to take a bird's-eye view of the whole Union, the phenomena presenting themselves for examination would have been as follows:

Millions of men and women would have been seen who were wholly or partially unemployed, because of inability to find persons able or willing to pay for their services.

Hundreds of thousands of workmen, farmers, and shopkeepers would have been seen holding articles of various kinds for which no purchasers could be found.

Tens of thousands of country traders would have been seen poring over their books seeking, but vainly seeking, to discover in what direction they might look for obtaining the means with which to discharge their city debts.

Thousands of city traders would have been seen endeavoring to discover how they might obtain the means with which to pay their notes.

Thousands of mills, factories, furnaces, and workshops, large and small, would have been seen standing idle while surrounded by persons who desired to be employed; and

Tens of thousands of bank, factory, and railroad proprietors would have been seen despairing of obtaining dividends by means of which they might be enabled to go to market.

High above all these would have been seen a National Treasury wholly empty, and to all appearance little likely ever again to be filled.

Why was all this? The laborer needing food, and the farmer clothing, why did they not exchange? Because of the absence of power on the part of the former to give the latter anything with which he could purchase either hats or coats.

The village shopkeeper desired to pay his city debts. Why did he not? Because the neighboring mill was standing idle, while men and women indebted to him were wholly unemployed.

The city trader could not meet his notes, because his village correspondents could not comply with their engagements. The doctor could not collect his bills

The landlord could not collect his rents; and all, from laborer to landlord, found themselves compelled to refrain from the purchase of those commodities to whose consumption the National Treasury had been used to look for the supplies upon which it thus far had depended.

With all, the difficulty resulted from the one great fact already indicated in regard to the laborer. If he could have found any one willing to give him something that the farmer would accept from him in exchange for food—that the farmer could then pass to his neighbor shopkeeper in exchange for cloth—that the neighbor could then pass to the city trader in satisfaction of his debt—and that this latter could then pass to the bank, to his counsel, his physician, or to his landlord—the *secondary circulation* would at once have been re-established, and the public health restored.

THE TARIFF AND THE GREENBACKS.

The Protective Tariff and the Greenback questions set all these wheels again in motion, as was the case in '17, '28 and '42. Everybody happy under Protection—all bankrupt under Free Trade. Mr. Carey gives much care to his statistics, showing how ridiculous Wells and Delmar have made themselves as the advocates of England to destroy America.

HOW McCULLOCH IS FORCING REPUDIATION.

In all other countries the public credit improves with diminution of the needs for loans. Here, under our admirable system of finance, it seems, on the contrary, to deteriorate as the debt is more and more diminished.

The remarkable fact is thus presented, that precisely as the paralysis becomes more general—precisely as labor and all its products fall in price—precisely as lawful money becomes more valuable in the hands of those who hold it—precisely as it becomes less and less attainable by those who need to get it—precisely as taxation becomes more and more burthensome—precisely as these phenomena become more general throughout the land—the quantity of lawful money required for satisfaction of the claims of bondholders increases; the poor being thus made poorer while the rich are being made richer, and banks, bankers, and treasury agents building palaces, while mills and mines are being closed and working men and women deprived of power to obtain either the food or the clothing required by their families and themselves.

On an average the prices of labor and its products are at least a third less than had been the case at the date on which the Secretary announced to Congress and the people his determination to enforce "contraction." The \$180,000,000 lawful money of to-day would therefore purchase almost as much as could have been bought with \$300,000,000. As but half this latter sum, or \$150,000,000, was then required, it is clear that the burthen of taxation for payment of interest has, except among the bondholders themselves, by means of the Secretary's policy, been nearly doubled. Hence it is that the cry has become so general for discharge of the principal in lawful money! Hence it is that the word repudiation is now so freely used! That it shall soon become universal, all that is needed is that the Secretary be allowed by Congress to proceed in the substitution of gold bonds for greenbacks, and for all other securities that make no demand for gold, whether for principle or interest.

Were it not for his profession of desire to maintain the public faith there would be good reason for believing that, determined upon bringing about repudiation, he had arrived at the conclusion that the shortest road thereto lay in the direction of making the debt from day to day more burthensome. Certain it is that had such been his wish, he could have chosen no better course of operation than that so consistently pursued almost from the hour he was so unfortunately placed in the direction of the national finances.

A SUMMING UP OF JUSTICE.

I put these reflections of this long-headed man before you without any comments of my own. They are worthy of close and attentive study.

THE SUN AND THE WIND AFTER THE TRAVELLER'S CLOAK.

The Sun and the Wind had once, as *Æsop* tells us, a dispute as to which of them could soonest compel the traveller to lay aside his cloak; and, unable otherwise to decide the question, they finally concluded to bring it to a practical determination. Mr. Wind taking precedence, blew and blew, but the louder his roar the closer became the grasp of the traveller upon his outside gar-

ment. Despairing finally of accomplishing his object, he now gave place to Mr. Sun, under the influence of whose beams the hold upon the cloak was gradually relinquished, and at length abandoned altogether.

Studying now our operations for the past three years we find Mr. Wind to have been steadily at work; treasury threats of contraction having kept nearly even pace with popular threats of repudiation; editorial threats of forced resumption having gone hand in hand with an absenteeism which makes demands for all the gold we mine and all that we import; increase of the public burthens travelling side by side with diminution of power for carrying the load imposed; and the general result being that of causing every man who has anything to lose a desire to draw his cloak more closely round him, and to retire into some nook or corner of the commercial world in which he may safely stand until convinced that Mr. Wind and his companions, Clouds and Darkness, had finally abandoned the field, yielding to the great source of light and heat, the Sun, to whom he might then look to see—

That justice be done to the people of all the states and territories, placing them, so far as institutions of credit are concerned, and so far as law can accomplish that object, on a footing precisely the same as that now occupied by those of the Eastern states:

That justice be done to the commerce of the Union by bringing all such institutions under regulations tending to produce that regularity of action which so long has characterized the movements of those of the Eastern States:

That justice be done to such institutions wherever situated, by relieving them from taxes, and from absurd restrictions now existing, the direct effect of which is that of compelling them to overtrade and to incur risks the results of which are likely to be the ruin of their stockholders:

That justice be done to the working men who carried the country through the war, by abolishing as rapidly as possible the taxation under which so many of them now so severely suffer:

That justice be done to the public creditors, thereby securing the command of capital at the lowest rate of interest; and finally,

That justice be done to the nation by proving to the world that in time of peace it is ready to carry into full effect the arrangements that during the war so well were understood.

With little exception the things thus proposed to be done are precisely the reverse of those which have been done since the peace, and to which we are indebted for the fact that the needs of the government for gold have been more than doubled, and, strangely enough, as *preliminary to resumption*. Let them be done, and it will soon be found that the needs, public or private, for gold will gradually decline until at length the greenbacks and the gold piece will stand on a level with each other, doing this as a consequence of an infusion of the superior currency of notes similar to that which now exists in Massachusetts, the state which always pays gold, because none of her citizens need it.

The course thus proposed would speedily extinguish the debt, doing this by means of a saving of interest consequent upon giving security of the highest order, as is always done by the great European states. Giving us peace it would inspire confidence that would so stimulate production that taxation might soon cease to exist except in cases where its burthens are scarcely felt. Reducing the general rate of interest it would place our people more nearly on a level, in this respect, with those of Europe, and thus would largely contribute towards giving us that industrial independence without which, there can be no political independence.

Sincerely hoping that such may prove to be the case, and begging you to excuse my repeated trespasses on your attention, I remain, with great regard and respect,

Yours very truly,
HENRY C. CAREY.
Gen. U. S. Grant.
Philadelphia, January 13, 1869.

P. S. January 19.—The Senate Financial Committee has just now reported a bill nominally providing for resumption, but really for sacrificing all who have interest to pay, or labor to sell, at the shrine of those who have money to lend or labor to buy. Its true title would be—"An act providing for doubling the rate of interest throughout the country; for making the rich richer and the poor poorer; for bankrupting the people and the state; for postponing indefinitely a return to use of the precious metals; and for effectually securing repudiation of the national debt."

This last Bill shows what the narrow-minded blockheads are doing. *Let us have Peace.*

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

THE MONEY MARKET

closed easy on Saturday, call loans ranging from 4 to 5 per cent on Government bonds, and 5 to 7 per cent on mixed collaterals. The weekly bank statement is not considered so favorable to speculators, and shows a decrease in all the items: loans, \$952,339; specie, \$2,502,940; circulation, \$16,130; deposits, \$5,365,314; and legal tenders, \$1,337,755.

The following table shows the changes in the New York city banks this week compared with the preceding week:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.	Differences.
Loans,	\$264,380,407	\$263,428,068	Dec. \$962,339
Specie,	25,854,331	23,351,391	Dec. 2,502,940
Circulation,	34,263,451	34,247,321	Dec. 16,130
Deposits,	192,977,890	187,612,426	Dec. 5,365,314
Legal-tenders,	52,234,952	50,997,197	Dec. 1,337,755

THE GOLD MARKET

was not so firm and lower at the close of the week.

The fluctuations in the gold market for the week were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday, Feb. 15,	135 1/4	135 1/4	135	135 1/4
Tuesday, 16,	135 1/4	135 1/4	135	135
Wednesday, 17,	135 1/4	135 1/4	134 1/4	135
Thursday, 18,	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4
Friday, 19,	134	134	133 1/4	133 1/4
Saturday, 20,	133 1/4	133 1/4	133 1/4	133 1/4

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was firmer on Saturday at 109 to 109 1/4 for prime bankers 60 days sterling bills and 109 1/4 to 109 1/2 for sight. France on Paris bankers long 5.17 1/2 to 5.16 1/2, and short 5.13 1/2 to 5.12 1/2.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

was alternately weak and strong throughout the week, but closed on Saturday with an improved and firm tone.

The following are the closing quotations:

Cumberland, 36 1/2 to 39; W. F. & Co. Ex. 32 1/2 to 32 1/2; American Express, 43 1/2 to 44; Adams Express, 64 to 64 1/2; Merchants Union Express, 18 to 18 1/2; Quicksilver, 23 to 23 1/2; Canon, 60 to 61; Pacific Mail, 102 1/2 to 102 1/2; W. U. Telegraph, 37 1/2 to 37 1/2; N. Y. Central, 163 1/2 to 163 1/2; Erie, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2; Hudson River, 135 1/2 to 136; Reading, 92 1/2 to 92 1/2; Tol. & Wabash 66 to 66 1/2; Tol. & Wabash preferred, 76 to 78; Mil. & St. Paul, 65 1/2 to 65 1/2; Mil. & St. Paul preferred, 78 to 78 1/2; Fort Wayne, 120 1/2 to 121; Ohio & Miss., 34 to 34 1/2; Mich. Central, 118 to 118 1/2; Mich. Southern, 94 1/2 to 94 1/2; Illinois Central, 142 to 144; Cleve. & Pitts., 90 to 90 1/2; Cleve. & Toledo, 104 1/2 to 105 1/2; Rock Island, 126 1/2 to 126 1/2; N. Western, 82 1/2 to 83; N. Western preferred, 90 1/2 to 91; Boston W. P., 14 1/2 to 16; Mariposa, 9 to 9 1/2; Mariposa preferred, 29 to 29 1/2.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

were firm and steady throughout the greater part of the week, and closed strong on Saturday with an advance in prices.

Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

United States sixes, Pacific Railroad, 101 1/2 to 101 1/2; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 113 1/4 to 113 1/4; United States sixes, coupon, 114 to 114 1/4; United States five-twenties, registered, 111 to 111 1/4; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1862, 114 1/4 to 114 1/4; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1864, 111 1/2 to 111 1/2; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1865, 113 to 113 1/4; United States five-twenties, coupon, new, 1865, 110 1/2 to 110 1/2; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1867, 111 to 111 1/2; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1868, 111 to 111 1/2; United States ten-forties, registered, 103 1/2 to 103 1/2; United States ten-forties, coupon, 109 1/2 to 109 1/2.

THE CUSTOM DUTIES

for the week were \$2,928,972 in gold against \$3,400,399 \$2,204,389 and \$2,333,000 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week were \$7,439,293 in gold against \$3,944,747, \$4,625,828, and \$5,230,347 for the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie, were \$3,228,065 in currency against \$2,660,313, \$3,705,274, and \$3,008,903 for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie were \$213,323 against \$227,839, \$296,954 and \$962,907 for the preceding weeks.

RADICAL

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The entire amount of the mortgage will be about \$30,000,000, and the interest \$1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than \$2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

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As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.
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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.
January 20, 1869.

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